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Voters to Put All Candidates on Spot On End Korea War

Story on Page 3; Editorial on Page 5

Cold War Blocks Gains for Negro People, Says Mrs. Bass

CHARGING that neither of the two "old parties" will act for peace or on the demands of the Negro people for civil rights legislation and representation in government, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass opened her campaign for Vice President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket with a seven-state speaking tour of the midwest. She made her first speech in Des Moines.

"No matter what the promises of the Democratic Party may be," Mrs. Bass said, "the record of the Truman Administration shows that will be only hollow and empty pledges—and the Republicans have not even bothered to take a stand on specific civil rights issues."

Mrs. Bass, who is the first Negro woman ever to be selected for such a high office by any political party, will speak through-



MRS. BASS

out her tour on the Progressive Party platform of "peace, freedom and security," and will explain her position that the "cold war hysteria" prevents even minor gains for the Negro people.

She will outline the Progressive Party's specific 11-point civil rights platform which includes demands for FEPC, Federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, for an end to segregation and discrimination in housing, in governmental employment, in the armed forces, and in the nation's capital, and for full representation of the Negro people at all levels of public office.

Following her current trip, Mrs. Bass will campaign through the South, the Middle Atlantic states and the West Coast.

'The Olympic Spirit' Is a Spirit for Peace

By LESTER RODNEY

WHEN OVER 5,000 YOUNG athletes from 69 nations come together on the athletic field for spirited yet sporting competition, it is bound to become a rousing and unmistakable demonstration for peace. The 1952 Olympic Games now in progress in Helsinki, Finland,

are just that. Right down from the "top," where the Finnish officials pleaded for a world truce—a cessation of all fighting—and where the International Olympic Committee voted the Chinese

People's Republic into the Games, to the cordial and respectful relations of the athletes of different countries, the Games have smashed through the "inevitable war" hoax, the "iron curtain" lie, and affirmed that the ordinary people who have nothing to gain from war are not mad at each other.

AN AMERICAN athlete expressed this sentiment three days before the Games even opened. A group of American athletes went over to the Soviet camp to watch their Russian opposite numbers in training and see the formal flag raising ceremony.

The Soviet team leader making the brief traditional speech would up with the sentiment:

"Long live friendship between nations and peace in all the world."

When the storm of applause had died down, Fortune Gordien, discus star from Minnesota, commented: "A nice sentiment. I'm not mad at anybody."

THE ATHLETES of the two big countries that crushed Hitler then got together in the most friendly fashion, setting the tone for the rest of the Games. Soviet and American athletes shook hands all around, chatted about each others' records and styles, compared techniques. Bob Fuchs, Yale's great shot put star, and Nina Dunbadze, the Soviet Union's great world record-holding discus champ, and city councilwoman in Tbilisi, hit it off swell. Fuchs later told reporters "They're swell people."

The note of surprise by an American fed to the ears back home with fantastic anti-Russian propaganda was sounded by Tippy Goes, head of the American oarsmen. Finding themselves right next to the Russian headquarters, and after friendly waving to and fro as they practiced the Americans accepted an invitation to drop in. Said Goes:

"From what I'd heard I expected to get my ears chewed off. Instead they couldn't have been nicer. They're a swell bunch of fellows."

When the Soviet oarsmen heard the Americans were short of a single scull for practice sessions,

(Continued on Page 8)

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Peace Message To Americans

Ilya Ehrenburg distinguished Soviet writer says Americans "have a right to choose the way of life which pleases you . . . but to avoid war one must get together and come to terms."

Shop Letters

A weekly page of workers' letters from shops and mines.

Selecting the Olympic Team

There has been much criticism of the method of picking athletes for the world games. But it has its advantages in providing representation of minority groups.

Germ War Facts

Frederic Joliot-Curie answers the claims of UN delegate Warren Austin on the use of germ warfare in China and Korea.

Challenge from The South

The fight for the ballot, for civil rights, jobs. The Worker's Negro Affairs Editor begins a new series on the South today.

Women Today

A weekly page of women's activities here and abroad.

Also Columns And Features

On vital and timely topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

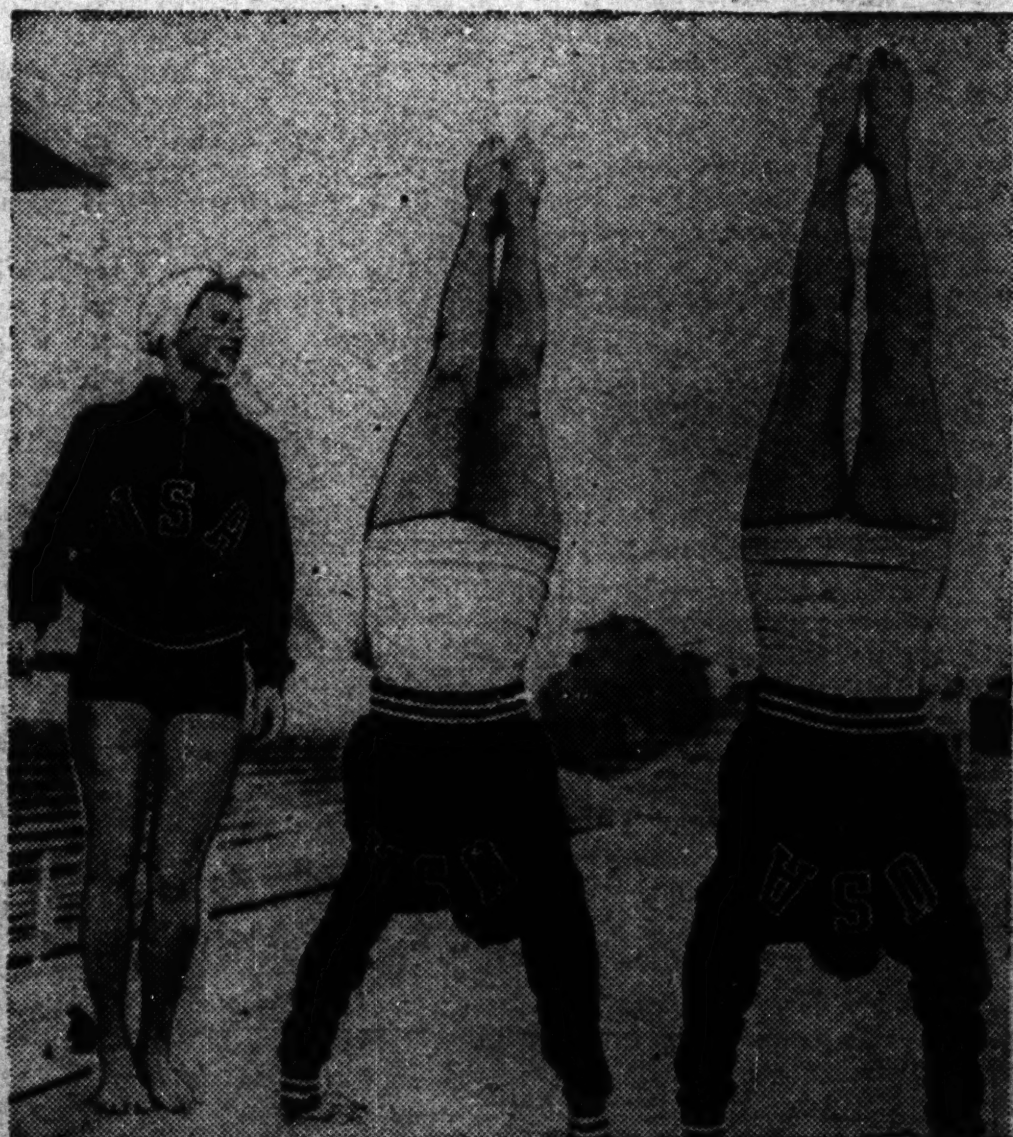
Randall's Is. Peace Rally on Aug. 20

MEHELIA JACKSON, great American gospel singer; Mary Lou Williams, famous piano stylist and her trio; Charles Weidman, famous American dancer and his Theatre Dance Group; Morris Carnovsky, Broadway and Hollywood star, are among the artists who have been signed to perform at a spectacular Concert and Rally for Peace on Wednesday evening, Aug. 20 at 7 p.m. at the Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, the New York Peace Institute announced.

A number of prominent Americans, with different points of view on the question of peace, will also address the audience.

General admission tickets at \$1, including tax, and reserved section tickets at \$2, including tax, can be purchased at the offices of the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., 5th floor.

New York Peace Institute, of which Rev. Edward D. McGowan is Chairman, and Rev. Reginald H. Bass is Co-chairman, is an educational agency which works with church groups, neighborhood peace groups, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other community organizations, by publishing various educational materials on peace issues, and sponsoring platforms for the debate and discussion of questions relating to peace, from various points of view.



AMERICAN MAIDS at Helsinki for the Olympic diving contests. June Irwin (left) watches as Paula Myers and Pat McCormick limber up at Olympic Village in Finland.

China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

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LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suibei dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fichteler has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria under certain circumstances, and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

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THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chavellerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program. "The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

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CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

• A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fichteler declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

• U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and from New Delhi to London and

presumably from there to Washington."

• The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

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ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

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IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadegh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as outcasted Iranian demonstrated

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.

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FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

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IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 83 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

★
NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of course grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

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THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticized him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

★
THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

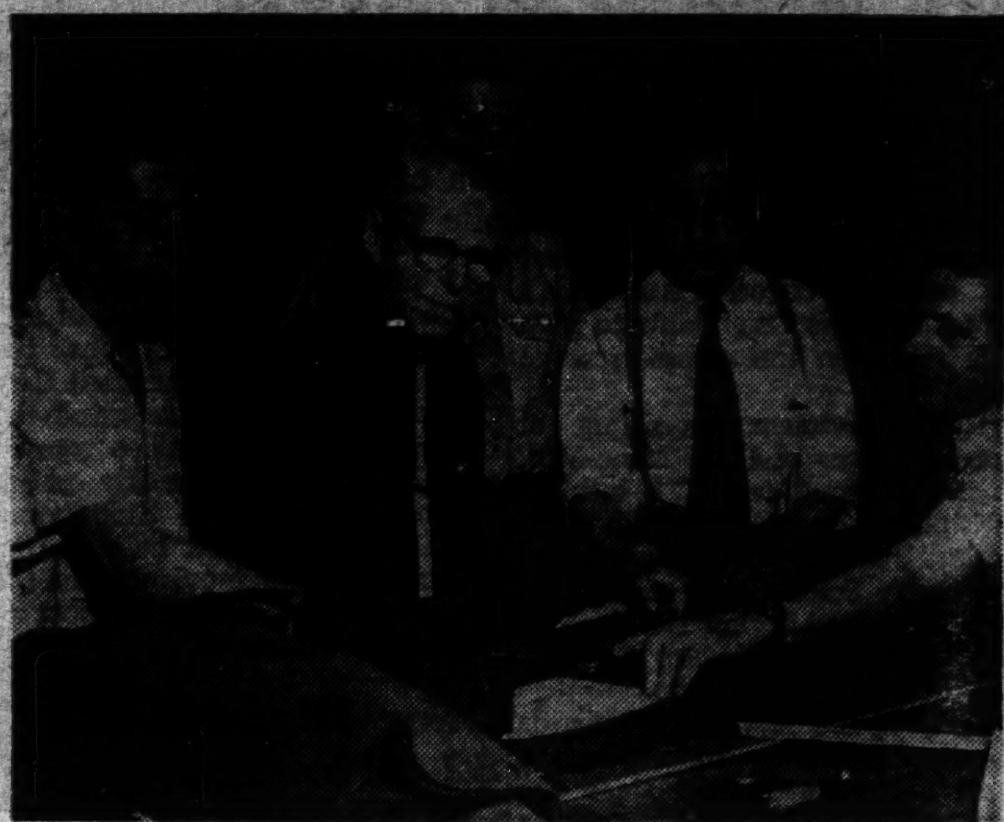
TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Atty. Gen. Parsons.

Hot? They Work Overtime for the American Labor Party



Garment unionists at work on articles for the American Labor Party's Labor Bazaar to be held in December. Cutters (left) measure the cloth, and in other photo

workers sew the garments.



Skilled workers in many trades are turning out goods for December Bazaar

By MICHAEL SINGER

WE WERE TALKING with Dorothy Epstein, director of the Annual Labor Bazaar. It was 96 degrees in the shade and it was pleasant to think of an event in December. Then we heard words like "workshop," "after-work sessions," "voluntary labor," "warehouse stockpiling" and other phrases that brought up pictures of

self-sacrificing efforts in the sweltering heat wave that jolted us out of the reveries of snow-coated streets.

"You mean," we asked, "that workers spend extra hours from their shops on a day like this to produce dresses, coats, hats, shoes and other commodities for the bazaar?"

"I mean just that," she replied,

bringing our temperature up a trifle. "And what's more—"

SHE was off on a discourse of bazaar activity that left us limp. Frankly, we used to think that every December (this year it'll be from Dec. 11 to 14) the vast quantities of stuff that jammed the St. Nicholas Arena were compiled in the last few hours before the doors opened. Wonderful how the

goods come in, we respectfully opined, and then went off hunting for a tie.

But now we know differently—and thanks to Miss Epstein, we have a story about the Seventh Annual Labor Bazaar that should inspire our readers. In the first place, it's not only a bazaar; it's an institution, a great progressive tradition which became a people's

movement last December when the American Labor Party sponsored it with trade unions as the backbone of its program. The 50,000 who jammed it for five days raised funds to finance struggles against anti-Semitism, jimmecrow and all forms of discrimination.

★
WHILE YOU RELAX with visions of escape from high prices and the heat in the buying adventure next December, here is what is happening now:

Cloakmakers are giving their skills to produce 400 of the finest coats, with 200 already on the racks; dressmakers are making 700 of the latest styles; 35 dozen hats are in the making and 500 pairs of beautiful shoes are scheduled to be finished soon.

One furniture shop is making 60 upholstered pieces and knitted goods workers are preparing 100 knitted suits. Amalgamated workers—this is the first time they're in it—are making 100 sport vests and fur workers are giving their time to produce every kind of fur garment from coats to capes with stoles and muffs and collars to boot.

Drug workers and jewelry workers and electrical workers and toy workers and plastic workers and food workers are giving their all to boom their specialized departments at the bazaar.

★
THE WHOLE OPERATION is unique. There are labor-industry committees and women's committees and community committees. There are handicraft sessions and family working groups where mother and mother-and-son and mother-and-daughter combinations are making artfully designed goods from costume jewelry to hand-made gloves.

Farmers from Sullivan County and Farmingdale, N. J., and businessmen from the Rockaways to the Bronx; workers from Chicago, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Bazaar is taking hold and meshing peoples of all political views, workers of all skills and groups of all backgrounds into a common workshop of democracy.

★
AS THEY WORK they discuss. They talk about peace, about labor unity, about community efforts to break down jimmecrow and restricted housing, about joint efforts to smash anti-Semitism. The Bazaar workshops, community groups, knitting circles and trade meetings are welders of unity, people's forums that will be climaxed on Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

In the meantime, the Bazaar warehouse at 1 E. Fourth St. is in shape to receive merchandise.

If you have ideas—communicate with the Bazaar headquarters at 17 Murray St. WO 4-8153.

Denounce Stall On Demands at Aircraft Plant

LOS ANGELES. — While the UAW International has authorized strike action against North American Aircraft to win the 28 cent raise on which the company has stalled endlessly, auto union higher-ups are going to all lengths to compromise.

Last week a rank and file North American worker told the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council that although negotiations are going on in Washington, the unionists would rather settle the issue here in Los Angeles where the bulk of the membership is.

"We can't expect anything in Washington except a runaround," he said.

North American workers were all set to strike June 25 when agreement was made on top to postpone action pending the negotiations in Washington. On June 30 the union plant committee at Inglewood was given a pep talk in the top executive offices by military brass about Korea and the "need for continued production of planes."

The rank-and-filer declared: "Our demands are just. Regardless of the reasons and excuses management brings up, we are going to remain solid on our demands. We want first class pay on a scale comparable to that being paid aircraft workers in auto plants."

Jail 560 in India Food Demonstration

CALCUTTA, India (ALN). — Over 560 persons were arrested here during demonstrations against the high cost of food.

The first outbreak occurred July 16 when police charged into a crowd of demonstrators, after hurling teargas bombs at them. At least 100 persons were arrested, including four members of the state assembly.

The following day a general strike was called throughout the city to protest the police violence. Thousands of workers and students responded to the call. Mounted police, armed with clubs and teargas bombs again attacked the demonstrators, injuring nineteen. About 400 demonstrators were arrested.

3-Day Week? Worker's Net Equals Unemployed Compensation

LOS Angeles, Calif.—Ford Motor Company's alleged tender solicitude for its workers has caused many an assembly line joke. But there's nothing very funny about the way the corporation is using the steel strike to push its employees around.

Ford was the first in this area to shut down a couple of plants last week, ostensibly because of a "steel shortage." Laid off were 1,200 workers at the Long Beach plant and 1,100 at the Lincoln Mercury assembly plant.

By the end of the week, Ford announced it would reopen both plants last Monday for three days. It would relieve mass unemployment! That's what management

said. It looks a bit different to the workers in the CIO United Auto Workers Local 406 and 923 though.

On a three-day week workers won't get much more than they would be eligible to draw from unemployment compensation.

A lot of them think that if Ford really wants to alleviate mass unemployment, it would turn the heat on the steel moguls to get a prompt approval of the CIO Steelworkers' just demands.

That goes for General Motors and the other auto manufacturers as well. They have been only too eager to follow Ford's lead on the layoffs.

Ousted for Seeking FEPC, Army Worker Wins Job Back

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP).

WALTER E. BARNETT, a leader in the Negro Labor Council, returned to work at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21 after being suspended for three months as an alleged security risk. No formal charges were ever filed against him.

He was recalled to his job as a reclamation worker after stiff protests by labor, Negro, church and progressive groups in Kentucky and southern Indiana. The daily and weekly press here also questioned his suspension.

Barnett was suspended April 28 after getting signatures on a fair employment practices petition at the depot. He said he was circulating the Negro Labor Council petition on his own time, but Army officials said he should have asked permission.

Barnett's suspension followed the firing of Frank Grzelak because his wife is active in the Louisville Progressive Party and American Peace Crusade. Barnett is chairman of the Louisville Progressive Party and a board member-at-large of the NLC.

The Militant Church Movement, the NLC and the Progressive Party led in forming a community-wide Civil Rights Committee to organize protests. The committee was headed by Rev. J. C. Olden, national director of the Militant Church and a columnist for the

Louisville Defender, Negro weekly.

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THE DEFENDER declared editorially: "There is nothing subversive in advocating the employment of persons on the basis of need and merit. Those who stand for this method of hiring workers are believers in real democracy."

The Louisville Courier-General, daily paper, commented: "The atmosphere that surrounds these so-called security searchings, and the calm, shoulder-shrugging assumption of rights and sanctions which do not exist, make us all uneasy. Let's have some light and some responsibility to law."

Barnett, a war veteran who was injured on Iwo Jima, said: "This whole thing shows the stupidity and injustice of the so-called loyalty-security program. Our main job now is to get Frank Grzelak back to work. He is 60 years old and can't get a job anywhere else."

The American Civil Liberties Union and Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties are leading the fight to reinstate Grzelak. His case was heard by a loyalty appeals board in Washington June 6.

AID STEEL UNION

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The American Newspaper Guild, CIO convention to send \$25,000 to striking steelworkers.

Elder Citizens Hardest Bit by Arms Program

FORTY PERCENT of all Americans receiving old age social security benefits are forced to live on \$50 or less a month, a government survey disclosed last week. The 4,500,000 persons receiving old age and survivors insurance payments were revealed to be among the most severe casualties of the armaments budget which has axed appropriations for national welfare in order to spur war preparations. On top of that the military economy has caused a spiralling inflation which has added still greater hardships on older persons.

The survey, released by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, brought out that two-thirds of those getting old-age insurance payments had little or no income other than that they received from social security. Only one-eighth had independent incomes amounting to more than \$50 a month.

But even with independent income added to social security payments, only about 40 percent had as much as \$50 a month.

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A TYPICAL old age insurance recipient was described as a seventy-year-old man who lived "third floor back" and had less than \$200 in his savings account because of the "relentless advance of living costs."

Some beneficiaries were in the upper income brackets, however. One percent were found to have assets of \$50,000 or more. Only two persons had more than \$1,000,000 and were drawing insurance payments.

Up until recently insurance recipients were not permitted to earn more than \$50 a month and still received payments. Under a law recently signed by President Truman they can now earn up to \$75 a month.

Ewing's report pointed out, however, that the majority of beneficiaries are disabled or too old to work.

Map Joint Wage Fight At American Brass

ANSONIA, Conn.

THE MINE-MILL and Smelter Workers disclosed here that it has accepted an invitation of the Copper and Brass Council of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, for a conference in Buffalo of all unions with contracts covering Anaconda's American Brass Co., plants to plan joint action in the common wage fight.

The conference, consisting of representatives of three Mine-Mill, three UAW and one AFL local in ABC plants, began in Buffalo Wednesday. Mine-Mill is represented by Joseph Scioli, head of its Ansonia local and Irving Dichter, regional Mine-Mill director here.

THIS is the first move towards common action by unions in the brass and copper field since the start of six years of bitter struggle between the unions in the field and the division it has brought in the brass fabricating field.

The action of the UAW, understood to have come with the agreement of Walter Reuther, is reported to have developed as a result of a visit of a delegation of the 7,000 striking brass workers of Connecticut to International headquarters in Detroit last week. The delegates, favoring proposals for joint action that came from Mine-Mill undoubtedly pointed to the ballot against a strike by members of Waterbury's UAW local in American Brass. This was mainly due to the reluctance of the workers to strike one plant while the others of the Anaconda's brass chain continue in operation. The pressure for acceptance of Mine-Mill's joint action proposal has been noticed among UAW for some time, especially as a result of the year-long run-around the UAW suffered at the hands of the brass companies and ultimately was forced to go on strike.

MINE-MILL is currently trying to negotiate on a wage reopener due in its ABC contract that went into effect after its nationwide copper strike a year ago. The UAW is still trying to catch up with the settlement of a year ago.

In the meantime, the UAW's main attention here is directed against Scovill Brass of Waterbury, employer of 4,700 of the 7,000 workers in six plants involved in the strike. The company is the spearhead in the move of the employers against the UAW and last week had the gall to advertise in the local papers for a back-to-work movement.

It's call was ignored. The workers, in the sixth week of their walk-out, are 100 percent solid, with all 19 gates of the Scovill plant manned by pickets, many of them Negro and white.

A YEAR AGO when Mine-Mill struck the UAW locals also prepared to strike. They were held back by the UAW's top leaders on the ground that the Wage Stabilization Board would take up their case. The WSB sat on their case about eight months until May when a panel recommended a 15 percent raise. The full WSB, however, some weeks later, cut the raise to 11 cents, retroactive to only Oct. 15, 1951 and recommended a four-cent annual improvement factor and escalator.

The brass companies, following the line of the steel corporations, turned down the WSB proposal. The Scovill Co. arrogantly put the 11 cents in the pay envelopes effective June 9, 1952 without an agreement with the union and announced it will not pay retroactivity to Oct. 15 as ordered by the WSB. A strike followed on June 20 with smaller companies soon joining the walkout.

SID MONTI, head of the Scovill local, said retroactive pay and other issues are, however, secondary to the main issue with the Scovill workers—the demand for a voice by the workers in setting incentive rates and revision of the incentive system. He points out

that through the company's traditional arbitrary procedure of setting rates and retraining jobs, the workers were robbed of what they gained in raises. He reported the International UAW office agreed to send a sizable weekly check towards strike relief. Steps were taken to receive the help of the rest of the labor movement in the state, with the offered support of Mine-Mill welcomed.

Offer Nigerians \$2 a Month Wage

LAGOS, Nigeria (ALN). — Nigerians are being offered 14 shillings (\$1.96) a month to work on plantations in Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea or Gabon, French Congo.

The Anglo-Spanish Employment Agency, which recruits labor for the cocoa and coffee plantations in those areas, has asked unemployed Nigerians to come forward and sign up "if you wish to save money." The contract is for two years with an option to sign up for another 18 months.

No wages are paid while the contract lasts. At the end of two years, a worker's wages amount to about \$47, less living expenses.

Steelworkers Ask Pay Hike In Canada

MONTREAL (ALN)

CANADIAN steelworkers should get the same pay as U. S. steel workers and the industry here should be nationalized, a spokesman for the United Steelworkers, CIO said here.

Union public relations Dir. Murray Cotterill said wage equality has been a union objective since its wage policy conference last year and nationalization has been its aim for the last ten years.

The average steel wage rate in Canada is 50 cents an hour below the average rate in the U. S. Cotterill said the union is seeking a new job classification plan throughout the industry which will raise wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The union is aiming at a uniform nationwide rate of \$1.46 an hour compared to the present basic rate of \$1.36 at Stelco in Hamilton and Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, and \$1.32 at Dosco, Sydney.

"We've been demanding for 10 years that a tripartite steel industry council be set up with equal representation from labor management and government to run the steel industry," Cotterill said, "but we've had no favorable response from the government."

CIO News Raps McCarran Law

DETROIT.—The campaign for repeal of the vicious McCarran-Walters immigration bill was spurred last week by an editorial in the Michigan CIO News.

The editorial asserted that "millions of Americans became second-class citizens when Congress overrode President Truman's veto" of the bill. It pointed out that the bill favors western Europeans over other immigrants; grants vast denaturalization powers, not subject to court review, to the Attorney General, discriminates against even native-born children of immigrants; could be used to punish or intimidate naturalized union members; abolishes existing statutes of limitation in deportation cases and makes all grounds for deportation retroactive, even though an alleged offense may have been legal when committed.

Olympic Spirit for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

they insisted on lending them one. The eight-oared U.S. crew from Annapolis effected souvenir swaps with the Russian crew. Soon the swapping became wholesale with many of the American athletes wearing Soviet sports emblems and the white doves representing peace. Many had never heard of the peace movement as such and thought it a swell idea.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION gave its idea of the Olympic Games five minutes after the train pulled in from Leningrad with the first contingent of athletes. Piotr Sobolev, the Soviet equivalent of our Avery Brundage as far as position goes, told American reporters:

"We see the Olympics as an opportunity for all the world's sportsmen to meet in a friendly atmosphere and learn to know each other."

Pressed for a prediction as to who would win the overall team championship, he good naturedly refused to predict, saying: "We have come to Helsinki fully aware that the best men and women will win in each event regardless of what country they come from."

(After a few days' competition it became evident that this was going to be a very exciting competitive Olympics, unlike that of 1948 when the U.S. romped home by hundreds of points over second place Sweden. The land of socialism, where sports for the people were unknown 35 years ago, was showing lots of young talent on the way up in its first Olympic competition.)

THE THEME of peace rang from other sections of the "west" too. In dedicating the British camp, Lord Burghley of England put the yearning of the world's people for peace into eloquent words, saying:

"The Olympic spirit is strong not only in Finland but throughout the world. The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions of people there is a prayer for peace and goodwill among nations."

This feeling found vivid expression in exchange visits between Soviet and British sportsmen, during which Sandy Duncan, British team leader, broke out the Scotch whiskey and proposed toasts all around for world peace and goodwill.

ON THE BASKETBALL floor, "East" and "West" again met and carried out the same theme. Before the Canada-Romania game the latter presented the Canadians with gift books about their country. When the Romanian star went out near the end, the entire Canadian team, which won the game, applauded him and warmly shook his hand.

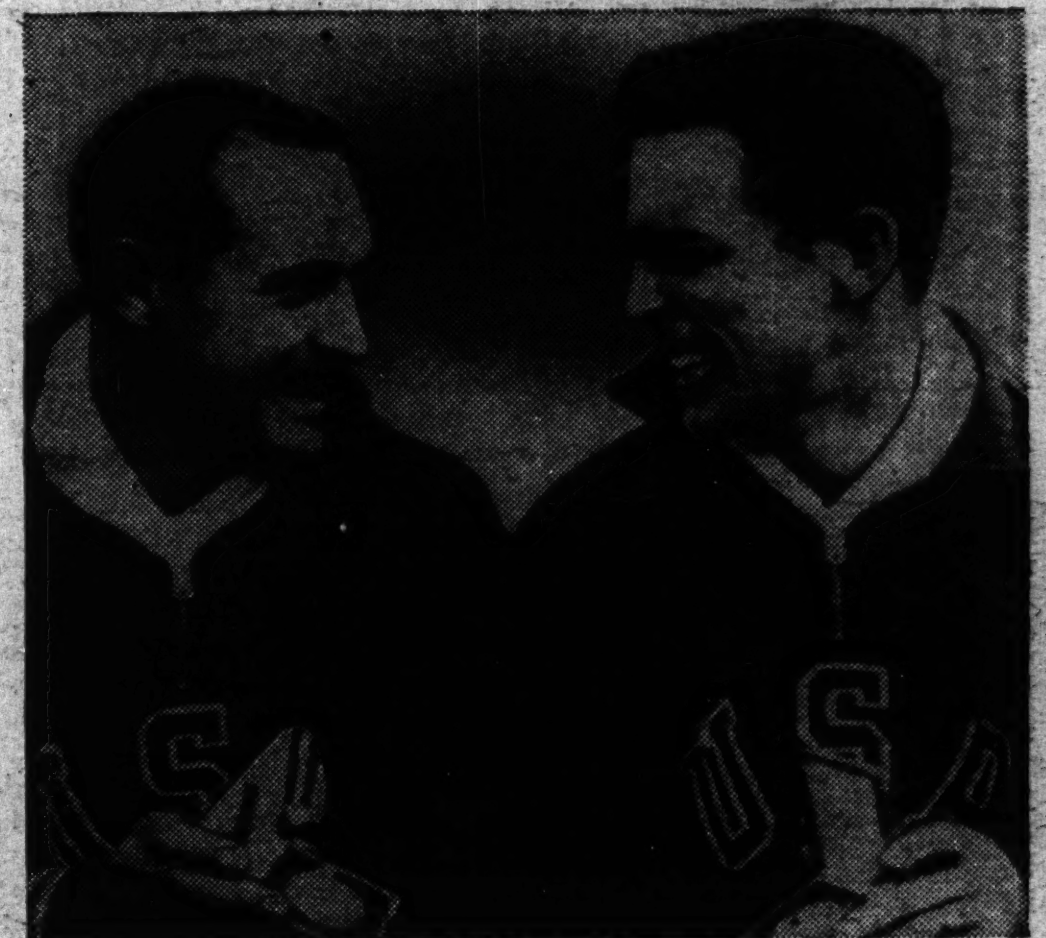
So it went. Nobody asked each other what their politics were, nor did they allow the fact that they lived under different economic setups to become a bar to friendship. This was co-existence in life. Seventy thousand sports fans in the Olympic Stadium cheered wildly for Czechoslovakia's great Emil Zatopek as he mounted the victory rostrum after his 10,000 meter victory, for the three Soviet women who swept the discus, for the three American men who swept the shot put.

At the Helsinki suburb of Jolles the World Federation of Democratic Youth in a tent city welcomes 6,000 campers from 20 countries with music, dancing, singing and good fellowship.

The insanity of atom bomb propaganda seems a distant nightmare as the youth of the world meet in person.



Flag-raising ceremonies (above) opened Games in Finland.



A couple of winners were Walt Davis (right) and Lt. Ken Wiesner shown holding their Olympic medals after placing first and second in the high jump.

'I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors'

When Bob Richards of the U.S. finally won the Olympic pole vault, the first man to congratulate him was Peter Denisenko of the USSR, who hugged him warmly. Denisenko was one of the four vaulters who broke the world mark. Said Richards later:

"The Olympics has helped the cause of friendship. This is the greatest thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors here do."

ARAB-ASIAN NATIONS HIT BAN ON UN TUNIS SESSION

Arab-Asian nations yesterday bitterly assailed the Washington-inspired ban on a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to take up Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. The ban was effected yesterday when Secretary-General Trygve Lie's office announced that only 23 countries—eight less than required—had voted for the special session.

The session was doomed when the State Department's satellites followed its lead and opposed it. Among the 27 governments who voted against the special session were the U. S., Britain, France, and 11 Latin American regimes. The Soviet Union and People's Democracies joined the Arab-Asian nations in supporting the session.

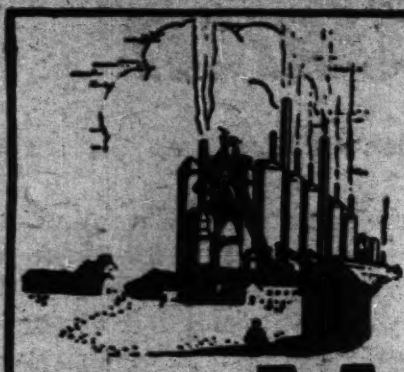
Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas of Iraq, in a sharp-worded statement, described the results as the "third rebuff" to the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of Asia and Africa in their effort to "throw some light on colonial practice in North Africa."

He warned:

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment, but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

The Iraqi statesman's statement was seen as a pointed attack on the propaganda of the Washington bloc which veils its imperialist aims and practices with demagoguery about the "Free World."

Chevy Local Aids Steel Strikers



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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Ford 600 Unity Slate Wins 3 Unit Elections

DEARBORN.—Reuther's administrators at Ford Local 600 suffered three more resounding defeats in the three unit election held last week, continuing the trend which is strongly in favor of the unity coalition.

The Administrators couldn't find any candidates to oppose incumbent unity presidents Jack Poole in 1,500-member Casting Machine Unit or Mike Donnelly in the 3,000-member Dearborn Assembly plant.

In Frame and Cold Heading they went all out to elect Alex MacDonald, but he was defeated for the unit presidency by incumbent progressive Joe Morgan, who is also president of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council. The vote was 824 to 662. MacDonald is white and white workers comprise 60 percent of the unit. Morgan's victory is an outstanding example of Negro-white unity behind Negro leadership.

The desperate administrators, who previously had arbitrarily

ruled five popular progressives off the ballot (Paul Boatin, Nelson Davis, Ed Lock, Dave Moore and John Gallo) descended to a "two cent technicality" to bar progressive John "Whitey" Saari from running for presidency of the Engine Plant.

Four weeks ago the administrators suddenly broke up the big Motor Building (of which Boatin was president until they "removed" him) into two units. Saari landed in the new Engine unit and proceeded to run for president on the unity ticket. Whereupon the administrators ruled that he could not because last year he had been elected two-year trustee of the Motor Building and had to serve out his term.

Michigan Youth Sign Scroll, Greet Olympic Games in Peace Call

DETROIT.—"We young people of Michigan, proudly greet the great athletes of all nations competing in the 1952 Olympic Games and especially our own outstanding team of the United States," reads a handsome scroll being circulated by the Youth Defenders of Peace, 1310 Broadway.

"This peaceful and friendly competition on the world field of sports sets an inspiring example for all people to follow.

"We feel that the same spirit of friendly cooperation should be applied in the field of international affairs. Then we would be assured of an end to the killing and dying in Korea, and to the threat of a world atomic war."

Youthful circulators of this message of greeting met a very enthusiastic response from almost every individual who was asked to sign.

One Sunday some 50 young people gathered for an interracial picnic at Kensington State Park,

and their very presence, the spirited songs they sang, their gay comradeship impressed the hundreds who watched them with the unity between Negro and white young people who seek peace.

Six or seven of the young picknickers then took their Olympic greeting scrolls and sought signatures among other young people in the park. Within an hour 500 had signed. Most commented: "That's a swell idea," or words to that effect.

Two Youth Defenders went out among spectators and players on the Northwestern High School fields one Sunday and collected 90 signatures within half an hour.

Two members of the Wayne University track team, one of whom is a Student Council member, are soliciting greetings and both report an excellent response. The lead of the greetings for peace arose first at Northwestern University in Chicago, where 2,200 students and faculty signed.

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Collecting Food for Caravans to Support Striking Steel Workers

FLINT.—Chevrolet UAW Local 659 unanimously passed a resolution at its July 13 membership meeting to collect aid for striking steel workers and immediately got to work to carry it out. The resolution calling for moral, physical and financial aid was proposed

Block Rouge Council Move to Call for T-H Against Strikers

RIVER ROUGE.—The River Rouge City Council was forced by pressure of CIO Steelworkers Local 1299 to retract a motion calling on President Truman to get the steel mills reopened, whether by use of seizure, Taft-Hartley or any other means.

The motion was originally passed 4-2. The next week, after a visit from Local 1299 officials, it was defeated 4-2.

In the resolution the Council pointed to the destitution of 1,500 families in Rouge, and the Local agrees that action must be taken to alleviate the hardships suffered by strikers' families here, in Ecorse

where the Great Lakes Steel plant is situated and elsewhere in the Detroit area. Committees from the Local are canvassing neighborhood merchants for contributions of food and money.

Rank and file steel workers are growing steadily angrier at what they feel is a virtual lockout by the companies. They regard the steel corporations' refusal to settle on the WSB wage increase as intended to shake the union's position, especially the existing union shop. But the members of Local 1299 intend to hold tight, regardless.

Auto Layoffs at Record High; Fighting Job Program Urgent

DETROIT. Layoffs hit a record high of 240,000 here last week and block-long lines surrounded the few Unemployment Compensation offices. A few more interviewers were added to the MESC staff, but failed to speed the thankless procedure appreciably.

Laid-off auto workers wouldn't fall for the companies' bait that the layoffs were the fault of steel strikers, but remembered that auto moguls themselves admitted they had several months' supply of steel on hand when the strike broke. They could keep producing—if they wanted to, workers say. The shortage is chiefly one of car buyers. Layoffs are convenient for auto barons who hope to whet the flagging demand for new cars and boost prices on the one hand and to break the solidarity of organized labor on the other.

Standing on the MESC lines,

laid-off auto workers have plenty of time to think about the real solutions for the so-called "steel shortage" layoffs.

First, they think about the need to win the steel strike quickly and to help the steel strikers do just that.

Second, they consider the need to achieve the program of the Committee for a Democratic UAW—a program which would cut down tremendously on the miseries of unemployment.

• A cutback in production rates (read speedup) would keep more workers on the job for a longer period.

• Achievement of the 30 hour week at 40 hours pay would increase the working force by 33 and a third percent.

• Re-opening of the 5-year contract (as urged by the Fisher Local in Lansing) could settle many of these questions.

• Unemployment compensation must be made adequate. This would mean passage of the UAW-backed Moody-Dingell bill for increased aid to those laid-off because of war production changeover; and state aid (requiring at present a special session of the State Legislature) to bring unemployment compensation weekly pay up to \$60.

Laid off workers would also welcome action by a special session of the Legislature to scrap the GM-inspired amendments to the Compensation law which make it so difficult even to obtain the measly \$26 plus \$2 for each dependent now paid out by MESC.

by Tony O'Brien, newly-elected Local president who ran originally on a Reuther ticket but got together with Coburn Walker, anti-Reuther president defeated in the primaries, to win over Terrell Thompson, candidate backed by Reuther and the UAW Region.

Noting that the UAW International Executive Board and John L. Lewis had offered assistance to the steel strikers, the Chevy resolving proposed:

"1. That the workers write to their various government officials advising them that the Steel Workers have complied with the governmental orders—now it is their job to force big business to fulfill their part.

"2. That we form a Caravan to one or more of the steel plants to give moral and, if necessary, (physical) aid on the picket lines.

"3. That we establish collection centers to collect non-perishable foods and when a truck load is collected we send this truck load with the above mentioned Caravan to the Steel Workers.

"4. Workers take an active part in this collection... and copies of this resolution be sent to all other locals in the city and to the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council... all AFL members are arranging for sound cars, trucks, neighborhood collection mobilizations etc.

An editorial by O'Brien in "Searchlight," Local 659 organ, urged support of the collection "not only for the food value that would be sorely needed, but to show our solidarity in their fight and our fight, for an injustice to one is an injustice to all." And "In unity there is strength."

"If steel can be broken," O'Brien warned, "then the other unions become fertile ground for union-busting elements of big business."

MORE OPPOSE TRUCKS ACT

DETROIT.—Names of four additional labor signers of the amicus brief to scrap the thought-control Trucks Act were announced last week by the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act, 1442 Griswold.

The four, bringing the total of CIO and AFL local leaders signing the brief to 88, are: Wallace Christie, committeeman, UAW Local 155; Fred M. Fisch, chairman FEP Committee, UAW Local 735; Harold R. Hooley, safety steward, UAW Local 155 and Archie Icris, committeeman, UAW Local 155.

DIGGS CAMPAIGN ROLLING IN 1st C.D.

DETROIT.—The campaign for election of Charles Diggs, Sr., as U. S. representative from the First Congressional District is going full steam ahead with victory in the August 15 primaries as its immediate goal.

Diggs, Sr., author of the Diggs Civil Rights Statute when he was State Senator, is battling incumbent Rep. Theodore Macrowicz and aspirant George Sadowski for the Democratic nomination. The 1st CD, running from the river to eight mile and from Hastings east to Field, includes the heart of Detroit's Negro community, and has long been a battleground for election of a Negro.

Campaign activities, centering around Diggs Sr., and his son who

seeks the Democratic nomination for State Senator from the 3rd District, include two sound trucks constantly on the streets, one of which is sponsored by a teen age club; meetings on street corners and churches and speeches before all interested groups.

In his campaign, Diggs, Sr., stands on his record. He was chairman of the city-wide committee which supported Dr. Ossian Sweet when he defended the Bristol family's right to live on America Ave. He arranged the cremation of a Negro worker killed during the Ford hunger march and burial of his ashes alongside his fellow white workers when cemeteries discriminated.

During his four terms as State

Senator, besides authoring the important Civil Rights Statute, Diggs Sr., helped place scores of Negro men and women in government jobs. He led a drive to demand hiring of Negro women in war industry and get results. He co-authored the Urban Housing Development Act which made possible the Brewster, Parkside and other government projects in Detroit.

He was a member of a state senate committee which visited and investigated the welfare of the sit-down strikers in Flint, and spoke for Negro-white unity to help win the Dodge strike. He helped organize Ford. He was author of a state FEPC law which passed the Senate in 1943 but was killed in the House.

China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

★
LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suifu dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fechter has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria 'under certain circumstances,' and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

★
THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chavellerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program. "The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

★
CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

• A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fechter declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

• U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and from New Delhi to London and

presumably from there to Washington."

• The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

★
ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

★
IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadegh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as out-

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.

★
FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

★
IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

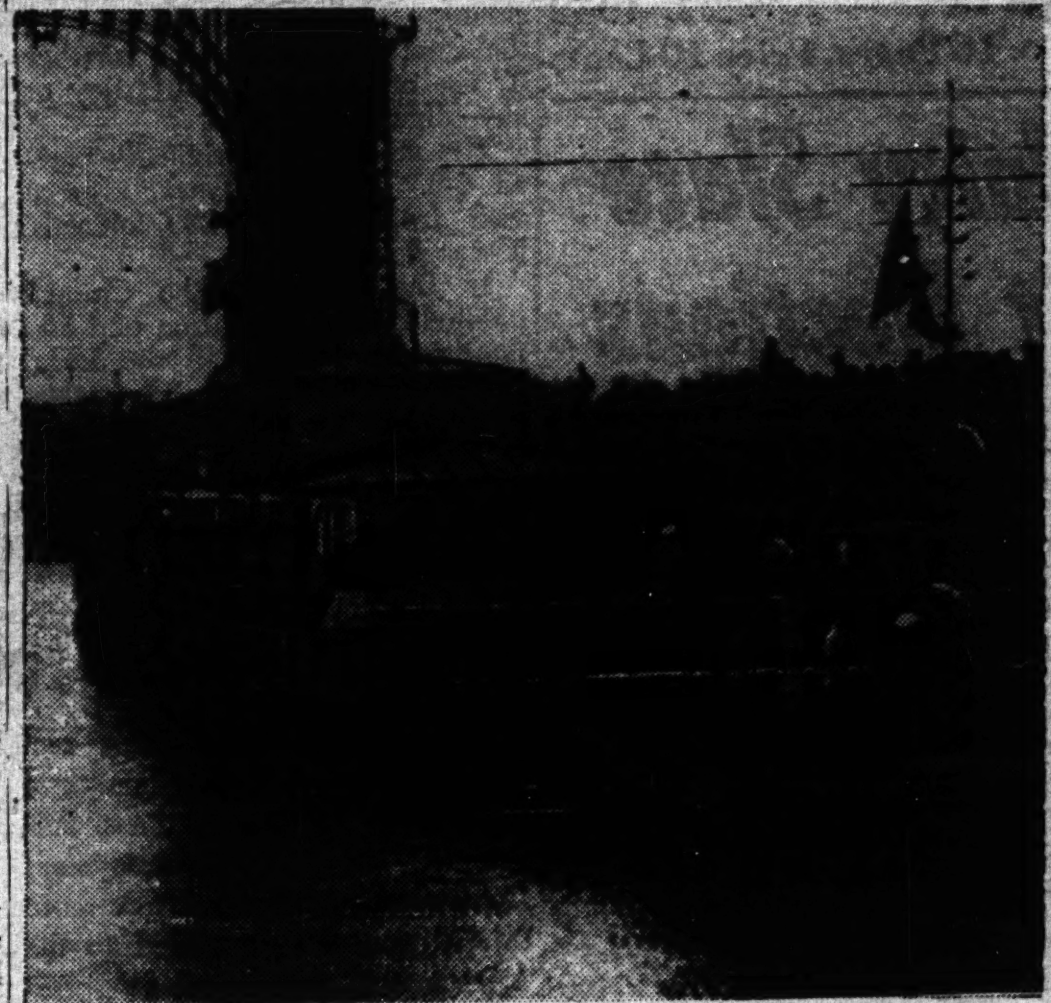
Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

★
NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 180,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of course grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

★
THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticised him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

★
THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El-Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

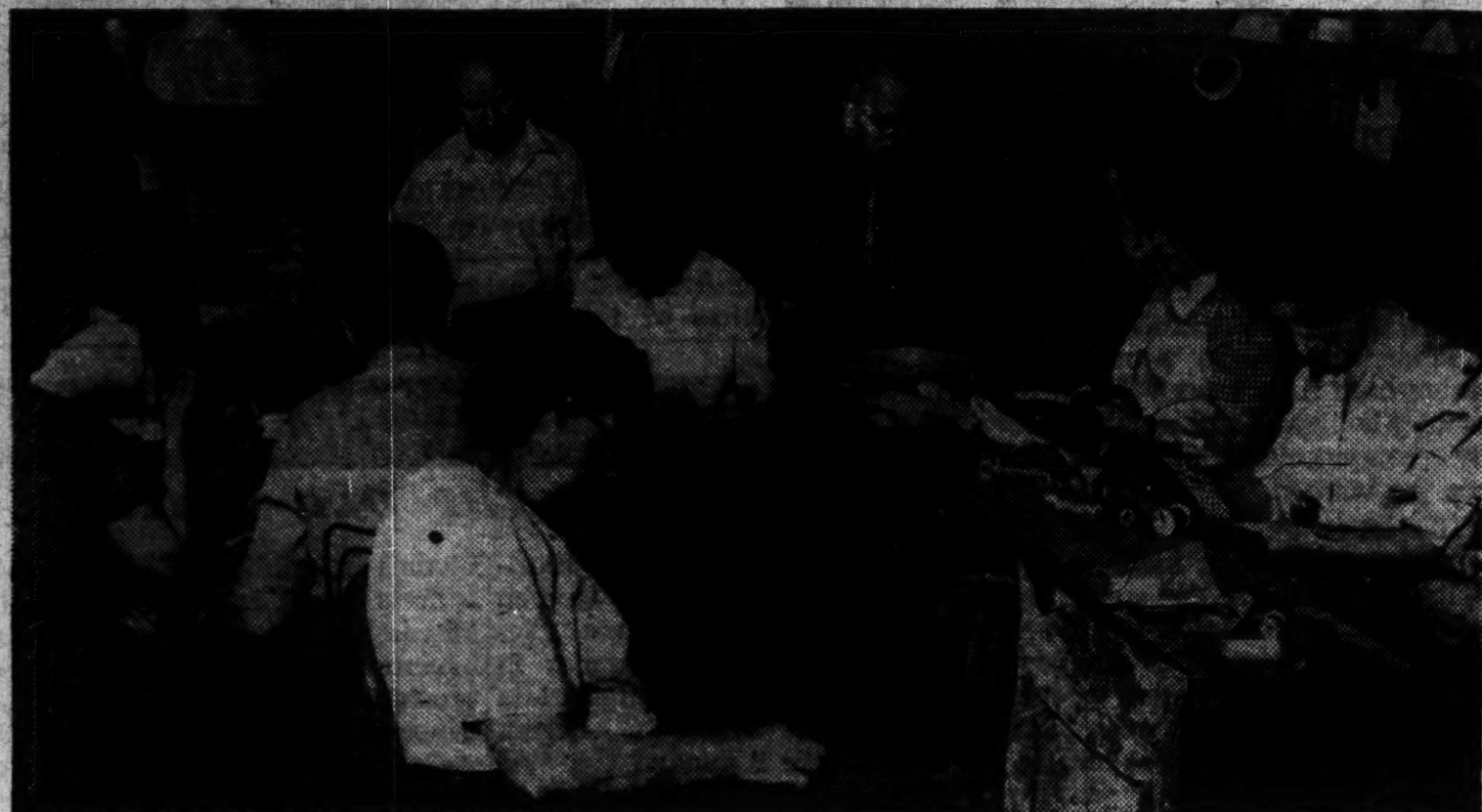
Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Atty. Gen. Parsons.

Hot? They Work Overtime for the American Labor Party



Garment unionists at work on articles for the American Labor Party's Labor Bazaar to be held in December. Cutters (left) measure the cloth, and in other photo



workers sew the garments.

Skilled workers in many trades are turning out goods for December Bazaar

By MICHAEL SINGER

WE WERE TALKING with Dorothy Epstein, director of the Annual Labor Bazaar. It was 96 degrees in the shade and it was pleasant to think of an event in December. Then we heard words like "workshop," "after-work sessions," "voluntary labor," "warehouse stockpiling" and other phrases that brought up pictures of

self-sacrificing efforts in the sweltering heat wave that jolted us out of the reveries of snow-coated streets.

"You mean," we asked, "that workers spend extra hours from their shops on a day like this to produce dresses, coats, hats, shoes and other commodities for the bazaar?"

"I mean just that," she replied,

bringing our temperature up a trifle. "And what's more—"

SHE was off on a discourse of bazaar activity that left us limp. Frankly, we used to think that every December (this year it'll be from Dec. 11 to 14) the vast quantities of stuff that jammed the St. Nicholas Arena were compiled in the last few hours before the doors opened. Wonderful how the

goods come in, we respectfully opined, and then went off hunting for a tie.

But now we know differently—and thanks to Miss Epstein, we have a story about the Seventh Annual Labor Bazaar that should inspire our readers. In the first place, it's not only a bazaar; it's an institution, a great progressive tradition which became a people's

movement last December when the American Labor Party sponsored it with trade unions as the backbone of its program. The 50,000 who jammed it for five days raised funds to finance struggles against anti-Semitism, jimcrow and all forms of discrimination.

★

WHILE YOU RELAX with visions of escape from high prices and the heat in the buying adventure next December, here is what is happening now:

Cloakmakers are giving their skills to produce 400 of the finest coats, with 200 already on the racks; dressmakers are making 700 of the latest styles; 35 dozen hats are in the making and 500 pairs of beautiful shoes are scheduled to be finished soon.

One furniture shop is making 60 upholstered pieces and knit-goods workers are preparing 100 knitted suits. Amalgamated workers—this is the first time they're in—are making 100 sport vests and fur workers are giving their time to produce every kind of fur garment from coats to capes with stoles and muffs and collars to boot.

Drug workers and jewelry workers and electrical workers and toy workers and plastic workers and food workers are giving their all to boom their specialized departments at the bazaar.

★

THE WHOLE OPERATION is unique. There are labor-industry committees and women's committees and community committees. There are handicraft sessions and family working groups where mother and mother-and-son and mother-and-daughter combinations are making artfully designed goods from costume jewelry to hand-made gloves.

Farmers from Sullivan County and Farmingdale, N. J., and businessmen from the Rockaways to the Bronx; workers from Chicago, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Bazaar is taking hold and meshing peoples of all political views, workers of all skills and groups of all backgrounds into a common workshop of democracy.

★

AS THEY WORK they discuss. They talk about peace, about labor unity, about community efforts to break down jimcrow and restricted housing, about joint efforts to smash anti-Semitism. The Bazaar workshops, community groups, knitting circles and trade meetings are welders of unity, people's forums that will be climaxed on Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

In the meantime, the Bazaar warehouse at 1 E. Fourth St. is in shape to receive merchandise.

If you have ideas—communicate with the Bazaar headquarters at 17 Murray St. WO 4-8153.

Denounce Stall On Demands at Aircraft Plant

LOS ANGELES. — While the UAW International has authorized strike action against North American Aircraft to win the 28 cent raise on which the company has stalled endlessly, auto union higher-ups are going to all lengths to compromise.

Last week a rank and file North American worker told the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council that although negotiations are going on in Washington, the unionists would rather settle the issue here in Los Angeles where the bulk of the membership is.

"We can't expect anything in Washington except a runaround," he said.

North American workers were all set to strike June 25 when agreement was made on top to postpone action pending the negotiations in Washington. On June 30 the union plant committee at Inglewood was given a pep talk in the top executive offices by military brass about Korea and the "need for continued production of planes."

The rank-and-filer declared: "Our demands are just. Regardless of the reasons and excuses management brings up, we are going to remain solid on our demands. We want first class pay on a scale comparable to that being paid aircraft workers in auto plants."

Jail 560 in India Food Demonstration

CALCUTTA, India (ALN). — Over 560 persons were arrested here during demonstrations against the high cost of food.

The first outbreak occurred July 16 when police charged into a crowd of demonstrators, after hurling teargas bombs at them. At least 100 persons were arrested, including four members of the state assembly.

The following day a general strike was called throughout the city to protest the police violence. Thousands of workers and students responded to the call. Mounted police, armed with clubs and teargas bombs again attacked the demonstrators, injuring nineteen. About 460 demonstrators were arrested.

3-Day Week? Worker's Net Equals Unemployed Compensation

LOS Angeles, Calif.—Ford Motor Company's alleged tender solicitude for its workers has caused many an assembly line joke. But there's nothing very funny about the way the corporation is using the steel strike to push its employees around.

Ford was the first in this area to shut down a couple of plants last week, ostensibly because of a "steel shortage." Laid off were 1,200 workers at the Long Beach plant and 1,100 at the Lincoln Mercury assembly plant.

By the end of the week, Ford announced it would reopen both plants last Monday for three days. It would relieve mass unemployment! That's what management

said. It looks a bit different to the workers in the CIO United Auto Workers Local 406 and 923 though.

On a three-day week workers won't get much more than they would be eligible to draw from unemployment compensation.

A lot of them think that if Ford really wants to alleviate mass unemployment, it would turn the heat on the steel moguls to get a prompt approval of the CIO Steelworkers' just demands.

That goes for General Motors and the other auto manufacturers as well. They have been only too eager to follow Ford's lead on the layoffs.

Ousted for Seeking FEPC, Army Worker Wins Job Back

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP).

WALTER E. BARNETT, a leader in the Negro Labor Council, returned to work at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21 after being suspended for three months as an alleged security risk. No formal charges were ever filed against him.

He was recalled to his job as a reclamation worker after stiff protests by labor, Negro, church and progressive groups in Kentucky and southern Indiana. The daily and weekly press here also questioned his suspension.

Barnett was suspended April 28 after getting signatures on a fair employment practices petition at the depot. He said he was circulating the Negro Labor Council petition on his own time, but Army officials said he should have asked permission.

Barnett's suspension followed the firing of Frank Grzelak because his wife is active in the Louisville Progressive Party and American Peace Crusade. Barnett is chairman of the Louisville Progressive Party and a board member-at-large of the NLC.

The Militant Church Movement, the NLC and the Progressive Party led in forming a community-wide Civil Rights Committee to organize protests. The committee was headed by Rev. J. C. Olden, national director of the Militant Church and a columnist for the

Louisville Defender, Negro weekly.

★

THE DEFENDER declared editorially: "There is nothing subversive in advocating the employment of persons on the basis of need and merit. Those who stand for this method of hiring workers are believers in real democracy."

The Louisville Courier-General, daily paper, commented: "The atmosphere that surrounds these so-called security searches, and the calm, shoulder-shrugging assumption of rights and sanctions which do not exist, make us all uneasy. Let's have some light and some responsibility to law."

Barnett, a war veteran who was injured on Iwo Jima, said: "This whole thing shows the stupidity and injustice of the so-called loyalty-security program. Our main job now is to get Frank Grzelak back to work. He is 60 years old and can't get a job anywhere else."

The American Civil Liberties Union and Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties are leading the fight to reinstate Grzelak. His case was heard by a loyalty appeals board in Washington June 6.

AID STEEL UNION

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—The American Newspaper Guild, CIO convention to send \$25,000 to striking steelworkers.

Elder Citizens Hardest Bit by Arms Program

FORTY PERCENT of all Americans receiving old age social security benefits are forced to live on \$50 or less a month, a government survey disclosed last week. The 4,500,000 persons receiving old age and survivors insurance payments were revealed to be among the most severe casualties of the armaments budget which has axed appropriations for national welfare in order to spur war preparations. On top of that the military economy has caused a spiralling inflation which has added still greater hardships on older persons.

The survey, released by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, brought out that two-thirds of those getting old-age insurance payments had little or no income other than that they received from social security. Only one-eighth had independent incomes amounting to more than \$50 a month.

But even with independent income added to social security payments, only about 40 percent had as much as \$50 a month.

★

A TYPICAL old age insurance recipient was described as a seventy-year-old man who lived "third floor back" and had less than \$200 in his savings account because of the "relentless advance of living costs."

Some beneficiaries were in the upper income brackets, however. One percent were found to have assets of \$50,000 or more. Only two persons had more than \$1,000,000 and were drawing insurance payments.

Up until recently insurance recipients were not permitted to earn more than \$50 a month and still received payments. Under a law recently signed by President Truman they can now earn up to \$75 a month.

Ewing's report pointed out, however, that the majority of beneficiaries are disabled or too old to work.

Facing the Facts

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

GOV. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS would be doing the right thing if he agreed to the demands of the State CIO and State Senator Harold Ryan for a special session of the Legislature to investigate the fraud and corruption involved in the attempted illegal evictions of the Lapeer farmers.

An investigation by itself, however, is insufficient. Gov. Williams must declare a moratorium on evictions and halt all attempts to take away these peoples' farms until the investigation committee has reported its findings and made its recommendations to a subsequent session of the Legislature.

Such an investigation, if honest and unbiased, would show the collusion of certain bankers, judges, law enforcement officers and others as having joined in a conspiracy over the past seventeen years to milk these farmers of their land, their homes, their investments and their meager savings, and to split the take among themselves.

THE BANKERS and judges are resisting a full and complete investigation of this situation. No doubt they have something to hide. Such an investigation conducted publicly and honestly should result in indictments for conspiracy, fraud, bribery of officials, and plain ordinary pickpocket activities by wealthy bankers and their government agents against the poor farmers.

Now that these leaches on society are becoming more and more exposed, and the opinion of labor and the general public is mounting in support of the farmers, the scoundrels are resorting to their last refuge—redbaiting. "Subversive activities; let's call in the FBI to investigate," they say. "It looks as if Joe Stalin is directing this mess" (actually said by Lapeer Mayor W. E. Bowden). "Force the Lapeer farmers to live up to the law and stop their force and violence," cries the boss-controlled press.

Familiar, huh? The Flint sit-down strikers will remember these same hysterical statements while they were on strike for higher wages, better conditions and union recognition. The Ford workers remember similar statements during their 1951 strike as well as is now being thrown at them in their fight against the Ford Motor Company and the dictatorial administrators. And those who watched the Republican national convention will recall such statements made by McCarthy, Eisenhower, Nixon, Taft, McArthur and others. And many Democratic Party leaders in their convention this week will try to outdo the Republicans. All in order to shift the attention of the people away from "The Big Steal."

As to this red-baiting of the Lapeer farmers and their supporters, I am in agreement with a recent article in The Lansing Labor News which, among other things, said:

"Unarmed restraint of an eviction-bent sheriff... is not criminal violence but according to law is 'reasonable resistance.'"

"To most people it appears even more reasonable when it is a matter of protecting an honest, elderly widowed mother of nine children—three in the service—from those who would obtain her property on

court action obtained by fraud and conspiracy.

"And it is reasonable as a delaying action after, they have asked the Governor to prevent an unreasonable eviction and institute an investigation, thereby upholding law and order on their side of the issue—and preventing criminal violence against themselves."

THESE FARMERS are conducting valiant struggle to protect themselves against being robbed by the banks and insurance companies. Women farmers, like Mrs. Stevens, are heroically participating in the leadership of this struggle. Auto workers have given concrete help against her eviction.

Michigan labor is joining hands with these farmers because it has begun to recognize that farmers and workers have the same common enemy, and that farmer-labor unity is necessary for victory against the powerful monopolies.

Full support to the Lapeer farmers can result in permanently keeping their farms and homes. It will be a serious defeat for the monopolists.

McPAUL REPORTS ON CRC PARLEY; MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Civil Rights Congress recently held its national board meeting in Chicago at a time when the constitutional rights and civil liberties of the American people are under the most vicious attack in history.

The board decided that the Civil Rights Congress must become a real mass organization with a mass, active membership.

This means that we in Michigan must contact the people in the shops, in the streets, homes and communities explaining to them the importance of joining the fight for their own rights and recruit them into our fighting organization.

It was the unanimous decision of the board that the Smith Act

NNLC Seeking Airlines Job

DETROIT.—The National Negro Labor Council has announced the opening of a nationwide campaign to win jobs for Negro workers "in all job classifications" including "pilots, co-pilots, stewardesses, office employees, etc." on airlines.

NNLC president William R. Hood and executive secretary Coleman Young, in a letter addressed to American Airlines president C. R. Smith, wrote:

"The National Negro Labor Council is engaged in a national campaign to win 100,000 jobs for Negro workers in areas of employment now barred to them."

"Our initial survey of discriminatory hiring practices in American industry reveals the airlines as a shocking and disgraceful example of a 'lily-white' industry, employing over 81,000 workers on domestic routes alone... with Negro workers barred from all classifications except that of porter and janitor."

"The jimcrow hiring policies of the airlines becomes even more shocking when it is revealed that they are subsidized by national and local government at every level, by money taken from the taxes of all the people, Negro as well as white."

CRC Tells Dem Delegates: Smith Act Repeal a Must for Platform

DETROIT.—Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, wrote to each of the 71 delegates to the Democratic National Convention pointing out that "the stand the Democratic Party takes on FEPC, segregation, lynch-

ings, police brutality, poll taxes and genocide will determine whether it shall receive the support of labor, the Negro people and foreign-born Americans." The people of Michigan "will not tolerate any compromises" on these issues, he warned.

The letter also noted that the "fight for civil rights involves the rights to organize, to speak, to teach and to advocate." Without these rights full equality can never be achieved. "When people live in fear, when they are subject to the rule of police-spies and informers, when they are sent to jail because of the ideas they teach and advocate, any talk of civil rights is meaningless," the letter pointed out.

Referring specifically to the arrests of Communist leaders under the Smith Act, the letter urged that the delegates join other noted Americans in coming out

against the Smith Act, asking for amnesty for victims of this act, and demanding an end to all repressive legislation.



TOLD OFF—The "Wage Earners" attack on the 600 women in the Dodge wire room as "ignorant" met scorching replies in the letter column of Dodge Main News, UAW Local 3 organ. Eleanor Zielke reminded the WE of the old union principle that in unity there is strength and voiced pride in the wire room's solidarity which reinstatement of Edith Van Horn, former chief steward fired after the Un-American Committee's witchhunt Miss Van Horn charged that WE's representatives were name-calling and smearing while the wire room women were fighting courageous battles—joining the union despite threats, working in strike kitchens and on picket lines; fighting wage-cutting attempts, for an end to discrimination against women workers, against speedup, against firings of union leaders.

SWEET CHARITY—The Detroit Free Press chose last week, the sixth week of the steel strike and the high point of auto layoffs, to re-open its periodic campaign to pare down relief rolls. Just when more and more families are going hungry! The Free Press editorialized as usual about "chiselers."

REAL CHISELERS—Management reps on the MESCC ganged up to deny unemployment benefits to those workers not eligible for vacation pay during a plantwide vacation shutdown. Each individual case must be settled by the appeal board.

HOMER MARTIN, unlamented ex-president of the UAW, wants to be Republican candidate for Congress from the 17th. He was invited to be main speaker at the

MRS. BASS HERE TO SPUR PROGRESSIVES' CAMPAIGN

DETROIT.—The growing campaign to elect Negroes to political office will be spurred by the visit here this weekend of Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Mrs. Bass, the first Negro woman in history ever to be nominated for this high post, will be greeted at the Hotel Gotham by a non-partisan welcoming committee of Detroit Negro leaders. Friday night she is scheduled to speak at the St. James Baptist Church, 1300 Madison. Saturday morning a brunch in her honor will launch a non-partisan women's committee for her election.

Saturday Mrs. Bass is scheduled to speak in Flint at an 8:30 p.m. meeting in Pioneer Hall; Sunday at 2 p.m. in Grand Rapids at the Civic Auditorium, and Sunday evening downriver in the steel area.

While admission at Friday's meeting is free, those attending

On Monday, July 28, at 9:05 p.m., the Progressive Party of Michigan will launch a weekly Monday night 15-minute radio series on WJBC.

are asked to bring canned goods for the steel strikers. These will be presented to USW Local 1299 Monday by a delegation which Mrs. Bass will head.

The Progressive Party of Michigan will hold its state convention Aug. 10 to make plans for the Hallinan-Bass campaign and to nominate local candidates.

Even 'News' Blasts Malan Government

DETROIT.—The South African Malan Government's segregation policy has become so vile and resistance to it so widespread that even the Detroit News last week was moved to write an editorial warning that its possible ends "can only be revolution, slavery or genocide."

Livonia Republican Club but his address was neatly sabotaged by Mayor Jess Ziegler and others who interrupted his speech with loud caucuses and the nailing up of a banner reading "Oakman for Congress." Charles "Nightshirt" Oakman, the real estate interests' councilman. Also seeks to replace incumbent Republican Dondero. Mrs. Rosa Farber and James McKay Skillman seek the nomination too.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT?—All new hires at Chrysler in Los Angeles are white. During June, five white women were hired in the Aircraft plant. Negro women seeking work are told: "We haven't hired any women in eight years."

PROFIT—Lower wages paid Negro workers in industry nationally netted the corporations an extra \$4.5 billion last year. Lower wages paid Southern workers, Negro and white (the differential is based on Jimcrow, of course) brought an extra \$5 billion into the bosses' coffers.

GENERALS—Credit Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) for this one at a speech before UAW Local 113, Continental Motors, Muskegon: The Republican Party is now a party of generals—Gen. MacArthur, Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. Mills, Gen. Motors and Gen. Electric.

Buick Group Hits Smith Bill

FLINT.—The Committee For a Fighting Union in Buick UAW Local 599 has distributed a four-page folder urging action to defeat the new Smith anti-labor bill.

The union seizure bill outlawing strikes, which is aimed at the steel strikers, "threatens all organized labor," the leaflet asserted.

"Labor must organize behind the steel workers and against the Smith Bill."

"Management is also attempting to blame the layoffs on the steel workers—thus hoping to pit one segment of organized labor against another. We must not let them divide and weaken us; remember our brothers in steel are fighting our battle too."

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Steel Trust Balks on 'Major Issues'



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The Worker

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By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — So deep-running are the unsettled issues in the steel strike that one local union leader this week forecast a continuation of the strike at the Inland Steel plant long after the national contract pattern is set.

This prediction was made by Don Lutes, recently-elected president of the Inland local at East Chicago.

His statement served to help shatter the Steel Trust propaganda that the steel union is prolonging the strike needlessly over a "minor issue," the bogus claim that the union shop has been made the stumbling block.

LUTES, in fact, enumerated "five more important issues why we are not working, which the workers does not want to tell the public about." He listed them as retroactive pay, incentive pay, the management clause, seniority, and pay for Sunday work.

The Inland local wired Philip Murray this week urging him to maintain a militant stand in the negotiations. They asked the steel union president to allow no concessions to the steel companies and not to permit the shipment of any iron ore.

In South Chicago, steel Local 65 has pointed out that "the real reason for the collapse of negotia-

tions was an ultimatum from the companies under which the steel corporations wanted to write their own ticket on a management clause, incentives and seniority."

The U. S. Steel local charged, "The steel owners are banking on a 'work-or-else' injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act."

THE INLAND LOCAL president stated that if the T-H law is invoked and the workers are forced back into the mill for an eighty day period, "we will walk out again on the 81st day."

Lutes also made it clear the local has many important special demands. Although a national agreement may be reached, he said, "we may have to stay on at the gates at Inland for a good many weeks after that to win our fight."

The Inland local president this week launched a demand for the immediate payment of vacation pay to all the Inland workers. Lutes made it clear that unless this demand is granted, the union is in a position to tighten down strike measures against the company.

He mentioned the possibility of pickets at the site where construction workers are now building homes for Inland supervisory help.

LUTES branded the denial of the vacation pay as "callous," and cited the company's refusal of a vacation paycheck to one worker whose father's death created extreme hardship in his family.

Inland workers contrasted this with the "humanitarian" pretenses of Inland Co. president Clarence B. Randall, who claims, he is fighting the union in order to uphold the workers' "right of free choice."

Randall, in fact, this week disclosed that he and other steel company officials figure that in their fight against union security, they are emulating the same principle as the UN stand on Korean prisoners of war.

The Inland president quoted a letter from another industrialist saying that he "believes no man

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ASK COUNCIL: 'VOTE FOR RENT CONTROLS'

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The fight to save rent control for Chicago will move into City Council chambers this week, as hearings open on Monday, July 28, before the Council's housing committee on a resolution to extend controls after Sept. 30. Rent raises and evictions lie in store for hundreds of thousands

of Chicago families next fall and winter unless the Council and Mayor act within the next few weeks to continue controls for this critical housing area.

The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Action Council called on citizens to counter real estate pressure for scuttling controls by turning out in full force at the hearings.

* "WHETHER you testify or not,

you should be in the City Council on Monday and Tuesday if you want to keep a roof over your head," declared Mrs. Wilye Jeffries, tenants leader. "The people can turn the hearings into an overwhelming mandate to the alderman and the Mayor to keep controls going."

An emergency meeting of the tenants organization mapped plans for a citywide "Save Rent Control"

rally to be held in August. It urged that tenants in the meantime center their fire on the 50 aldermen with whom the fate of controls now rests. Visits to their homes and offices were stressed, as well as chain telephone calls, petitions, and letters.

Meanwhile, public sentiment for controls mounted around the city. The Cook County Rent Advisory Board, composed of public, tenant and real estate representatives, voted 7 to 3 for extension. Several public members while declaring their opposition to rent control in principle, admitted that decontrol would result in great hardship for thousands.

TENANTS spokesmen warned, however, against any illusion by the public that this action by the Advisory Board, or sympathetic audience from housing committee chairman Robert Merriam (5th), would be sufficient to tip the scales in favor of continued controls.

They cited the success of previous landlord lobbies in persuading Council members and the

Mayor to defeat a ban on jim-crow housing and whittle down construction of publicly financed low and middle income housing projects, as well as their success in corrupting administration of the existing rent law.

Should the councilman favor extension of controls, the real estate lobby will concentrate on securing their approval of a recommendation to Washington that a blanket rent increase ranging

(Continued on Page 8)

This Landlord Is 'Exhibit A' In the Case for Rent Control

CHICAGO.—A leading Chicago landlord this week disclosed that he had refused to rent an apartment to the family of a war veteran—for one reason only.

The reason is that the applicant is a member of the CIO, a steel striker who works at Republic Steel.

The letter of explanation by realtor Max Woolpy, who owns the building at 6204 South Park Ave., was reprinted last Sunday in the Chicago Tribune. Woolpy runs the Urban Realty Co., 211 N. Western Ave., and is the former president of the West Side Realty Board.

Woolpy wrote the un-named Republic steel worker that he fulfills all qualifications as a tenant, except for the fact that he is a member of the CIO, which Woolpy described as "the greatest, most unreasonable and obstinate force that we landlords have to contend with in seeking (rent) increases in Chicago."

The realtor added: "So long as the CIO actively engages in its present rent policy, just so long will my office refuse to rent a controlled apartment to any member of that union."

He urged other landlords to adopt a similar policy.

Emergency! Food for Strikers Badly Needed

A transfusion of groceries! That's what the steel strikers need now.

Help them in the crucial hour of the strike. Help them fight on one front—against hunger—while they fight on another front, against the Steel Trust.

Bring them canned goods, baby food, staples, cigarettes, and cash to The Worker office, 64 West Randolph St., Room 910. We will see that it gets to steel workers families who need it badly.

THIS IS WHERE POLITICAL ACTION BEGINS

AN EDITORIAL

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY petition campaign in Illinois is in trouble.

That means the entire labor and progressive movement in this state is in trouble.

This is not the problem of a single organization. The Progressive Party is a people's instrument of political action, of pressure, of struggle, of expressing the clearest mandate.

It has tremendous value. And it's easy to find confirmation of that fact among those who want to destroy the Progressive Party.

The Democrats and Republicans kept the PP off the ballot twice in Illinois. And they passed a special law which they thought would keep it off for good.

The American Legion has tried every way it knows how to keep the Progressives from bringing their program to the people.

The big bankers, industrialists, utility operators, real estate operators—all of them are anxious to destroy the Progressive Party.

They know this party's record on peace, on rent control, on CTA fares, on housing, on Negro rights.

It's time the progressive people of this state understood these facts clearly—and acted accordingly.

The Progressive Party must be on the ballot in Illi-

nois this November. And the present political conventions clearly show why.

For Chicago and Illinois especially, the conventions of the two old parties have been a sobering experience.

Despite all the ballyhoo, despite all the showmanship and the demagoguery, the bull and the bombast, the two old parties made themselves very clear on many issues—on peace, on civil liberties, on labor's rights, on the needs of the Negro people.

They proved once again that they are not going to deliver on any one of these issues. They proved that the people will have to look elsewhere for vehicles of political action.

The two old parties particularly revealed the value of the Progressive Party. In the obvious comparison, the PP stood forward as something that is of the people's own making, a vigorous grass roots movement that builds its program out of genuine needs, not out of catchwords.

This party, with its Hallinan-Bass national ticket and its outstanding slate of state candidates, can make an enormously important campaign here this fall.

Before that happens, however, victory in the ballot fights must be assured. That means signatures. It means work. It means time spent canvassing. It means the fullest mobilization of every person who understands what is politically at stake in 1952.

It means you.

Why Community Fund Ignores Strikers' Need

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—For all the millions that labor has sunk into the Community Fund the destitute families of striking steelworkers here have not been able to get so much as a can of beans. This writer asked the heads of the biggest welfare agencies last week what they were doing to relieve the hunger of the steel families.

"We're willing to give them legal counsel," was the answer.

"What about groceries?" we pressed.

"Sorry, we don't work that way."

IN OTHER steel towns such as Gary, Indiana and Duquesne, Pennsylvania, the striking workers were able to get some help from the Community Fund organizations. Why not in Chicago?

The answer may be a very simple one—and shocking. Some of the biggest moguls in the steel industry actively control the Community Fund.

They are not simply "letterhead figures." They are deeply involved in setting Community Fund policies, deciding where the money goes.

ONE IS Joseph L. Block, vice-president of the Community Fund of Chicago. He is also executive vice-president of the Inland Steel Co., where 18,000 men and women have been on strike for over two months.

Another is Edward L. Ryerson, the chairman of the controlling executive committee of the Community Fund Board of Directors. He is chairman of the board of both the Inland Steel Co. and the Joseph T. Ryerson & Son steel firm.

The Community Fund board and official staff is stacked with similar industrialists and bankers who have either a direct or an indirect stake in smashing the steel strike.

IN THAT respect, the Community Fund has done its bit. This agency, which last year secured \$8,600,000 from the people of Chicago through the "Red Feather" drive, decided that not a nickel goes to the steel strikers.

Miss Jeannette Hanford, director of the Family Service Bureau of the United Charities, the largest of the Community Fund groups, told this reporter that no aid whatsoever has been given to the steel workers.

"Why, the taxpayers would squawk," Miss Hanford explained.

SHE INSISTED that there were no cases of extreme need that are not being met. She said that all cases were being turned over to the Chicago Welfare Department—with the full knowledge mightily few families can ever successfully run the gauntlet of the CWD's qualifications, restrictions, pauper's cath, endless delays and red tape.

The yearly Community Fund campaign will soon begin again. And so, its officials are very touchy about discussing its callous anti-labor policy.

However, Miss Hanford made it clear that the welfare policies employed here are aimed directly against strikers. Strikers can not qualify for any kind of public assistance if they are "not available for other employment," Miss Hanford pointed out.

"But what about the fact that a striker is needed on the picket line and in the strike committee?" we asked.

"Then it's up to the union to pay him," she said.

WE POINTED out that the

DR. KINGSBURY TO SPEAK HERE AT SERIES OF MEETINGS ON TRIP TO EUROPE, FAR EAST

CHICAGO. — Just back from Peking, where he attend the preparatory meeting for an Asian-Pacific Peace Congress, and from Berlin, where he attended the World Peace Council Meeting, Dr. John A. Kingsbury is now enroute to Chicago, where he will make his first American appearance after a year spent mostly in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Kingsbury, former New York Commissioner of Charities and now chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be in the Chicago area from Aug. 14 through Aug. 19, and will appear at several meetings and dinners.

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship is sponsoring a public rally to hear Dr. Kingsbury at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt, on Friday evening Aug. 15.

IN addition to Dr. Kingsbury, who will speak on "What I Saw and Heard in Russia and China," there will be shown the new Quaker peace movie "Time for

Greatness," which has not been shown before in Chicago.

On Saturday evening Aug. 16 there will be a dinner for members of the medical profession, and on Sunday evening a banquet organized by a committee of prominent Chicagoans.

On Monday evening Aug. 18, Dr. Kingsbury will report on the Berlin meeting of the World Peace Council and on the preparatory meeting of the Asia-Pacific Peace Conference in Peking, to an enlarged meeting of the American Peace Crusade.

AUTO LAYOFFS HIT 200,000

DETROIT.—With 200,000 unemployed in Michigan and more to go, many auto workers are regretting that they didn't fight through for higher unemployment compensation while the weekly pay checks were still coming in.

The auto barons are now shutting down the plants and blaming it on the steel workers. Several months ago it was freely predicted in the daily press that in any case there would be a big summer lay-off caused by diminishing sales of new cars. Even the loosening of credit restrictions didn't make a sizable dent on the overflowing inventories in showrooms across the country.

Thus the employment situation for the next few months looks rough, and lay-off members can't

live on fish plus \$26 alone. The fight for \$60-a-week unemployment compensation; the fight for the Moody-Dingell Bill and for help from Lansing is likely to be renewed and pushed in grim earnest as eviction and non-payment seizures loom in days ahead.

In Flint, earlier this year, the fight for decent jobless benefits was spearheaded by the unemployed members themselves. Unemployed Committees were formed in every local, and carried their demands to local compensation offices and to Lansing too. Committee members circulated hundreds of petitions for the \$60 compensation.

cent of the country's business in such twine, widely used in farming. At present, no other IH twine mills are operated in the U. S.

Ray said his union, which represents 30,000 IH workers, would fight the move, and would "enlist all possible civic and political support" to protect "140 men and women with 15 to 50 years service, 350 with 5 to 15 years, and every other job in the mill."

WITH 10 years in the McCormick Twine Mill himself, Ray said: "Many of these older workers will be unable to find jobs in industry at all after devoting their working lives to twine mill operations, at which they excel."

"And, for the more than 500 Negro men and women involved, there simply are no comparable paying jobs in Chicago industry at all. The future of the families of these workers especially will be blighted if International Harvester is allowed to steal out of Chicago to the Jimcrow south so they can increase their already fabulous profits."



A. Popov as the Russian composer Rimsky-Korsakov and Alexander Borisov in the title role of "Mussorgsky," in a scene from the Cannes Prize Film by that name. The movie is showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre.

Blast Harvester Plant 'Runaway' to South

CHICAGO.—Removal of the International Harvester McCormick Twine mill from this city to New Orleans, La., and the liquidation of 865 Chicago jobs, was blasted as a "profit-seeking, runaway plant operation" by Robert L. Ray, president of the union which represents

workers contribute heavily to the Community Fund with the understanding that they may be able to call on its help in time of need.

"For the \$10 a worker may contribute," answered Miss Hanford, "he can't expect us to give him relief."

Many unions here contribute heavily to the Community Fund on the basis that it be fairly run, without discrimination, and that its first consideration is emergency need.

Some of the UE locals here, for example, learned to their dismay that the money they contributed to the Community Fund is not available to the steel workers. And in order to combat hunger among the strikers' families, it is necessary for them to contribute direct aid.

One UE leader commented this week: "I'd say the Community Fund is raising money under false pretenses."

THE FIRST piece of 1952 fund-raising material was issued by the Community Fund this week—a booklet entitled, "People Helping People." It opens as follows:

"The Community Fund is a big city's way of helping people with problems—serious problems that are too big to solve alone."

When the fund appeal goes into the union here in a few weeks, there may be a somewhat different response this year.

Somebody may even ask the Community Fund officials the embarrassing question: "Do you only help people who are not trying to force the big corporations to pay them a decent wage?"

the workers involved, Local 141 of the Farm Equipment-UE union.

The charge was made in a letter to IH president John L. McCaffrey by the Twine Mill union leader today as outside workmen began uprooting machines. The present mill has been located at 26 and Blue Island for over half a century, and currently employs 865 Chicagoans. Over half of them are Negro workers who will find it extremely difficult to secure comparable paying jobs in other industry.

Ray called on McCaffrey to cancel the company plan for removal of the profitable twine operation to the low-wage, Jimcrow, non-union south.

SAYS STEVENSON HAS PLENTY TO DO IN ILL.

To the Editor:

I read a statement by Gov. Stevenson in the Chicago Tribune to the effect that the Democrats can not retreat from the civil rights program they adopted in 1948.

I can't help thinking about the 1948 election of Gov. Stevenson and of the many things that have happened to civil rights in Illinois since then—the Park Manor, the Emerald Street, the Peorian Street and the Cicero riots. And no action taken against the rioters.

I know that Gov. Stevenson finds it hard to overlook the tradition that no Negro has any rights that a white man is bound to respect. That principle is still in effect, for in 1951, the Supreme Court ruled against the 11 Communists because they fought for the rights of the Negro people.

Of course, they tried to make people believe that the Communist Party is trying to overthrow this government by force and violence, but that is a lie. The only way that a government can be properly changed is by the vote of the people when they themselves get dissatisfied with the form of government they have.

It is not the Communists that are worrying the warmakers. It is the Negro people—and that is why we are denied our civil rights. They know that if the Negro people had the right to vote, they would send men to Congress from the South who would enact laws for the people and not against them.

So, I would remind Gov. Stevenson that since he is up for election, it is time he was doing some of the things the Democrats promised to do—rent control, FEPC, and many of the other things that are within his power.

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ILLINOIS DEARBIE EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

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China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winnington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suifu dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fechter has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria 'under certain circumstances,' and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winnington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chevalerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program.

"The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fechter declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and from New Delhi to London, and

presumably from there to Washington."

The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadegh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as outraged Iranian demonstrators

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.

FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

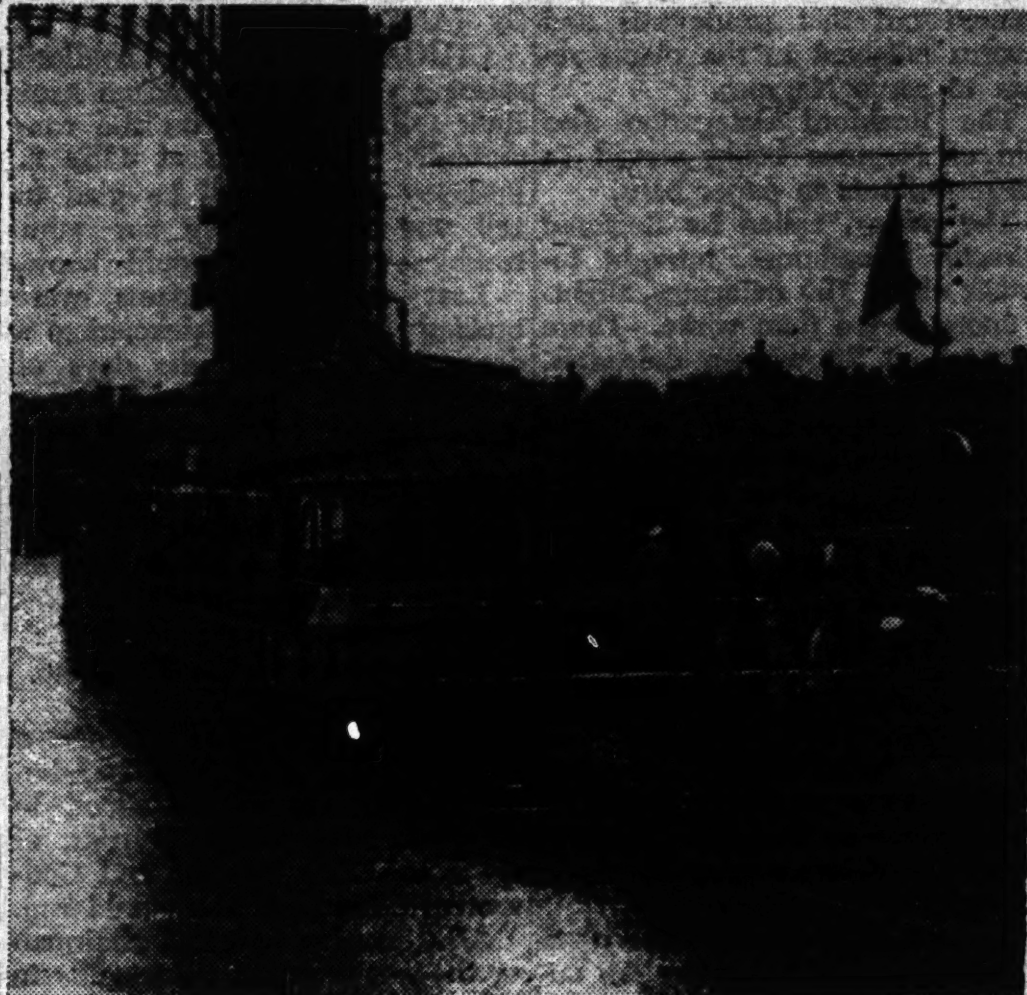
Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of course grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticized him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Aya-tollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Atty. Gen. Parsons.

UAW Region Runs Parley on FEP Problems

OTTAWA, Ill.—A two-day conference here last week-end on the work of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committees in this region revealed a vigorous grappling with the problem of jimcrow by a number of locals.

While the parley centered around shop struggles, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey stressed political action as "the guarantor of what we win in the shops."

Mazey had high praise for the Canadian Commonwealth Federation which he termed a "socialist" political party. On questioning by delegates on labor's political role and the need for a third party, Mazey declared, however, that labor is "not ready yet" for such action.

★
THE UAW LEADER centered his main fire against the Republican Party, softened his criticism of the Democrats. He added that it is possible for labor to run and support independent candidates "in some places."

While the main discussion stressed the fight against jimcrow, Ralph Robinson, Regional Fair Practices Chairman, pointed also to growing discrimination against women workers. He cited examples of women losing their jobs and their seniority when they marry.

Gene Richards, of the GM Electromotive plant at LaGrange, reported that the main problem in Local 719 is breaking through the "lily white" barriers in the skilled trades and maintenance jobs.

He pointed out that there are certain features in the GM five-year contract which hamper the fight, adding that if the UAW model anti-discrimination clause could be negotiated in the next GM master agreement, the locals would find easier going.

IN THEIR REPORT on conditions in the Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Local 794 President Tom Jackson and committee member Anna Stealy said that they were

confronted with stubborn racist attitudes by the company in hiring and upgrading policies. They also pointed out that restaurants and taverns adjacent to the plants refuse to serve Negroes.

The Rockford delegation also told of Negroes being served in the restaurants in paper bags.

The parley, called by Regional Director Greathouse, brought together about 100 delegates, slightly more Negro than white. There were about 20 women delegates.

They heard the story of outstanding gains made in Local 898 at the John Deere plant in Waterloo, Ia., reported by Tommy Norman.

THE REPORT of Earl Abel, delegate from the Amalgamated Local 453 in Chicago was highlighted by a union victory at the National Malleable plant in Melrose Park. After the union had put up a strong fight for the upgrading of a Negro worker into the skilled trades, the company hired a new Negro worker as a millwright.

Anti-union elements in the plant threatened to walk off the job unless the Negro worker was dismissed. The local shop committee forced the company to stand pat and to let three of the protesting employees quit. Among those who volunteered to work with the Negro millwright, according to Abel, was a "white worker who recently came from Macon, Ga."

THE LOCAL 6 delegation from the International Harvester Melrose Park plant spoke on problems of upgrading into the skilled trades and the discriminatory housing and eating facilities near the plant. The delegation included Local President Ray Cluts, Joe McKinney and Norman Roth.

Roth also reported on a case of police brutality against a Local 6 member who was arrested on frame-up charges and beaten by the police. He was later acquitted in court although no charges were lodged against the police.

Robinson, who chaired the meeting, urged Local 453 and Local 6 and others having membership in the Melrose Park area to work together to break down discrimination in the community.

JAMES HAMBY, president of Local 551 at the Ford assembly plant in Hegewisch, reported the local's success in winning jobs for Negroes in all departments and classifications.

"In 1941, six Negroes were hired pushing brooms," he said, "Today, one third of the work force are Negroes."

Th Ford aircraft assembly plant Local 441 reported that a vigorous fight was being made against the hiring of Negroes on "a quota system."

PACING THE DRIVE

Pace Setters Crew Starts Toward 100-Sub Goal

The special subscription crew, who have offered their services to obtain 100 Daily Worker and Worker subs to start the campaign on Aug. 1, are now driving hard toward their goal.

Next week we will list the crew and their results up to that time; and each week, until the drive ends, all readers can watch the progress of these super-salesmen.

Of course, readers are invited to help by getting subs from those around them. Many of those who wrote us about the drive have urged that we add to our goal at least the perspective of an additional increase in the bundle circulation, which has been steadily growing.

This growth is particularly noted

in the work of the Near North Side Committee for Freedom of the Press, who nine months ago started with 20 papers and now get 365 copies and have 22 route carriers handling their big bundle.

We now inform our readers that we are adding a goal of 100 additional papers to the bundle now coming into Chicago.

So. Side Landlord Learns When He's Licked—The Hard Way

By JANE COHEN

CHICAGO.—Is your landlord robbing you? Is the Chicago Area Rent Office giving you the run-around? The tenants at 4459 S. Berkeley Avenue will be glad to tell you the remedy for your troubles—and they should know.

Last week the tenants were tucking away for safekeeping a document rare in these days of landlord rule. It was a five-year lease, signed by landlord Reingold, guaranteeing:

Reductions of rent from \$10 to \$15 for each tenant;
Installation of windows in windowless kitchens;
Full decoration yearly;
Full upkeep of the building.

★
NO, Mr. Reingold is not a candidate for public office, but his tenants are in the mood to nominate Mrs. Willye Jeffries, of the South Side Tenants and Consumers Council—if she would run.

Mrs. Evelyn Austin, chairman of the newly organized tenants in the Berkeley Avenue building, told the story happily to this paper's reporter.

It began one year ago, when the owner remodelled a partly demolished six-flat building which had stood boarded up for years after it was gutted by a fire. The six apartments became 18 under Mr. Reingold's direction, and the landlord then established his own rent ceilings, without benefit of Rent Office approval.

Rents were \$85 for 2 and a half room flats; \$90 for three room units. To get in, applicants had to pay bonuses ranging up to \$300 for "decoration." Mrs. Austin, sole support of two children, had to agree to do her own decorating, because she could dig up only \$160 to get the key to her two and a half room flat.

★
BURDENED by their exorbitant rents, the tenants sought advice from Area Rent Director Norman Shorgren. Shorgren advised them sympathetically that he had granted their landlord the right to decontrol the building—but would "consider" their petition for rent reductions.

Months passed while Shorgren struggled with this difficult de-

cision—putting the tenants off until they got tired and looked up Mrs. Willye Jeffries for advice. The veteran tenants leader had a simple suggestion for the troubled tenants—and within one week, eleven of the eighteen launched a rent strike. The others held out—worried by the landlord's threats.

Mr. Reingold responded in the usual fashion—with 5-day notices, court orders, and eviction notices—but the solidarity of his tenants remained unbroken.

LAST week, the landlord decided that the better part of valor was knowing when you're licked. At the end of the seventh week of the rent strike, he took back his eviction notices and handed the strikers signed leases instead.

"The rents are still too high—but the reductions help a lot," said Mrs. Austin. This week the victorious tenants entered a court suit for return of their bonus money too.

And the tenants who didn't join the Council? They're wiser—and poorer than their happy neighbors. Mr. Reingold didn't cut them in on the rent cut.

'Old Timers' in Packing Stage Pension Rally As Union Gears for All-Out Battle on Contract

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers held a "membership inventory" here this week in preparation for the impending contract fight which enters the negotiation stage in a few days.

UPWA District spokesmen said the organization is "in fighting trim," prepared for whatever it takes to improve the contract which expires on Aug. 11.

The "old timers" of the union staged a rousing banquet last Friday night, emphasizing the union's

pension demands.

★
MORE THAN 650 workers who attended had 20 or more years of service in the packinghouses, with some as much as 50 year work in the yards behind them.

Union representative Peter Brown called on the union veterans to get behind the union's contract fight for wages, pensions, week-end premium pay, the elimination of discrimination and inequities.

UPWA president Ralph Helstein told the old timers that the union

would battle for "at least the same kind of treatment for our veteran workers that the companies give their machinery."

"We are through letting them throw our people on the scrap heap when they can no longer produce big profits for the packers," he said.

District Director Harold Nielson called for the formation of "committees of old-timers" in every local to press for actions on the union's pension demands.

STEEL TRUST HOLDS OUT ON 'MAJOR ISSUES'

(Continued from Page 1)
should be forced to join anything against his will," adding that this applies both to steel workers who don't want to join the union and to Korean prisoners who don't want to be repatriated.

MEANWHILE, the anti-union propaganda barrage continued. Striking U.S. Steel workers got another letter from the company—containing the old familiar theme, that they should not allow themselves to be captives of the union.

And the newspapers continued to hammer out the phony thesis

that the steel strike is ripe for breaking, that the workers are demoralized and in revolt against the strike.

The Chicago Tribune added its bit with a "survey" of anonymous steelworkers, each one of whom sounded remarkably like a spokesman for the Steel Trust.

★
ONE "worker" was quoted as saying that "the union shop will benefit only the union."

Another opined, "I never expected to live to see the day when I would see our government officials supporting a strike like this

during a national emergency."

And still another: "If the Taft-Hartley law was invoked, a lot of us would be happy."

★
AS A MATTER of fact, anybody can hear these opinions expressed daily—down at 208 S. La Salle St., the office of U.S. Steel.

Out across the mill communities, South Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gary, the strike is solid. Whatever difficulties the workers are facing in this long bitter strike, there is no sign whatsoever that they are ready to surrender to the Steel Trust.

should controls die altogether.

Scheduled to participate in the City Council hearings on behalf of controls in addition to tenants' groups are a number of trade unions, the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council, civic organizations and the Progressive Party of Illinois.

Strong federal controls and a national housing program to provide two and a half million unsegregated low-rent homes per year are part of the platform adopted by the Progressive Party's national convention held in this city recently.

'Save Rent Controls,' Is City's Plea to Council

(Continued from Page 1)

from 15 to 25 percent be granted Chicago landlords. Supporters of rent control were prepared to level a two-pronged demand at the hearings: for continuance of controls and against Council endorsement of any blanket raises.

THE HOUSING picture, as the people renewed their battle for controls, was the worst in the annals of this city. Surveys and statistics released by government

agencies revealed that Chicago suffers from:

• The lowest number of new homes, built with either public or private funds, of any major city in the country;

• The lowest vacancy rate for existing housing—less than 1 percent as compared with 3 to 5 percent for other big cities;

• The highest rate of doubled-up families in the nation—almost 250,000 families forced to share

space meant for single families.

IN ADDITION, space per family has shrunk due to illegal conversions sanctioned by corrupt officials. Rentals have zoomed as the pro-landlord Rent Office has approved rent raises and outright decontrol sought by landlords for the thousands of newly cut-up apartments.

Negro tenants, hemmed in ghetto boundaries by segregation and mob violence, face special victimization by the rent gougers

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STARLIGHT TERRACE, Wedgewood Towers Hotel, 6400 South Woodlawn. Join us in a Birthday Celebration for Lester Davis, militant Executive Secretary of Civil Rights Congress of Illinois. Thursday evening, July 24 from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Donation: \$1.00. Dancing. Refreshments.

NOW showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: The great Soviet film classic, "Mussorgsky," plus Donatella "Lucia."

OREET Irwin Franklin, war-hysteria victim, upon his release from prison. Reception Aug. 6 at 8 p.m., Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 North Leavitt St. Sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Contribution \$1.25—includes refreshments and entertainment.

BEACH Party in honor of and for the benefit of the striking steelworkers. Sunday, July 27, 5 a.m. at the 95th St. promontory on the lake. Donation: Food for the steel strikers. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Steel Local Says: 'Stick to Demands'

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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Peace Action

TWO PENNSYLVANIANS, a retired Methodist pastor of Lewisburg, and a Philadelphia Negro scholar and writer, have recently published books advocating peace.

James S. Stemons, of South Philadelphia, is the author of "The Korean Mess and Some Correctives," published by Chapman and Grimes, Boston.

Rev. Willis Sholl is the author of "The Kings Highway to Peace," a religious plea for outlawing armaments and war, and peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, obtainable through the Duke Street Church, York.

A PEACE ACTION with tempting food for the whole family, supervised children's play, musical

entertainment and a chance to meet women candidates from all parties is being held Sunday, Aug. 10, at Blue Bill Hill in Fairmount Park (reached by E bus) by the Philadelphia Women for Peace.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY plank on Negro representation was stressed in its broadcast in its peace platform last Friday night by Tillman Oglesby, Jr., associate director of the Progressive Party, and two delegates to its recent Chicago convention, Miss Maisie Freeman, a worker and youth representative, and Mr. Sydney Gansky, a businessman.

"Our platform calls for full representation for the Negro people at all levels of government, both elective and appointive," said Mr. Gansky.

"Here in Pennsylvania," he pointed out, "our candidate for Congress, David P. Widaman, Fourth C. D., in Philadelphia, is the only Negro congressional candidate in the state. Wherever possible, we shall support Negro candidates for public office across all party lines."

MILK FIGHT TO CONTINUE

PHILADELPHIA.—The South Philadelphia Committee of Citizens and Parents for an Increased Milk and Hot Lunch School Program has announced that the 1953 federal appropriation of \$84,000,000 for the hot lunch and milk program, substantially the same as last years, is a partial victory viewed against the background of an economy-minded bloc in Congress.

The committee had called for an increase in the federal appropriation for hot lunches and milk for school children, and collected al-

most 5,000 signatures on a petition presented to William A. Barrett, Democratic Party Congressman from the First Congressional District (South Philadelphia).

Numerous trade unionists, members of businessmen's organizations, PTA's, etc., supported the program.

The committee also announced that it would temporarily disband for the summer, but stated that it would reconvene in the fall when the schools reopen to continue the fight for its program.

York City Council Extends Rent Control

YORK.—The City Council here unanimously passed a resolution extending rent controls to April 30, 1953. The resolution states, in part: "The City Council declares that a substantial shortage of housing accommodations exists

in the city of York, Penn., which requires the continuance of federal rent control in said City of York." Federal rent control will lapse Sept. 30, but municipalities have been empowered to extend control locally by simple resolution.

Up Sub Goals in Two Areas

At a meeting of press representatives last week, the representatives of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts upped their subscription goals. Both representatives thought the goals for their areas were too low.

A reader in the Fourth Congressional District turned in his own subscription and asked for additional blanks to get three more subs. An elderly woman in the same area said she would build a route of 15 regular Worker readers in the next few weeks.

In every area our readers say that the bundle order circulation can be built if more people go out to sell and deliver The Worker. Every reader can do a job right now by ordering an extra paper for a shopmate, friend, relative, or

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Bethlehem, Pa.
Editor, Penna. Worker:

The July 15th membership meeting of Bethlehem Local 2599 notified Philip Murray to "stick to the demands" of the Wage Stabilization Board. The resolution stated: "Local 25299 is willing to stay out until the full Wage Stabilization Board recommendations are granted." This local, with some 7,000 members is the largest of the three locals representing 18,000 workers in the big Bethlehem Steel Co. plant here.

This resolution reflects widespread sentiments among steelworkers being expressed on picket lines, at membership meetings and in private discussions. There is fear that some of the WSB points compromised in the settlements with smaller companies, such as Pittsburgh Steel Co., will set a pattern for workers in the Big 6.

The most discussed points are the April 1st retroactive date, instead of January 1st; the elimination of time-and-a-quarter for Sunday work; and the "modified" union shop, which many steelworkers see as no union shop at all.

All the union meetings and publicity have hit at company attempts to get "management rights" clauses, which most steelworkers see as meaning unprecedented speedup, assignment to jobs and layoffs out of seniority, etc.

This week the first big labor solidarity action locally was the donation of 3 truckloads of food by the ILGWU, AF of L of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area. Food and money was collected in all local ILGWU shops.

Although the strike here has not been led on an all-out basis, picket lines have been much larger than in 1949, and somewhat larger than in 1946, which was a more actively led strike. There have been many rank-and-file demands for a mass meeting, since the first day of the strike. The local leadership announced an alternative plan to 600 shop stewards of a regular series of radio programs, which have been running for the past month.

The biggest rank-and-file actions during the strike have been several instances of stopping all maintenance men and supervisors from

entering the plant. Three such spontaneous actions occurred at the big Main Gate and Emory St. Gate. There is widespread resentment to maintenance work, which was heightened by reports of "normal" maintenance work in the plant, as well as unfair scheduling of maintenance men for work.

The only local paper, the Bethlehem Globe-Times, tried to smear the biggest of these actions, involving some 200 workers at the Main Gate, by red-baiting. It stated that the union strike committee "will review the incident laid to a Communistic element" and drunken pickets. It reported that "investigators of the uprising were identified as among a group who published a radical mimeographed sheet called 'The steelworker'..."

There were widespread protests against this article, particularly from the several hundred steelworkers involved in these militant actions. Union officials later branded the Globe-Times story as a lie, before 600 shop stewards, called it a "company" paper, and made it clear that no union official was responsible for the story.

Labor, Farmers Send Food to Steelworkers

PHILADELPHIA.—With the steel strike entering its eighth week, and the steelworkers fighting back although hunger besets them, food collections are now taking place amongst shop workers, farmers, and in various communities. Collections of food and

Bethlehem, Pa., Christman indicated.

Christman said: "Farmers know that their welfare and that of the workers are closely related. The purchasing power of the workers affects the amount of food that is sold."

The Farmers Union will bring all food that is collected in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the strikers of the Bethlehem plant, in

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Philadelphia has issued leaflets in South Philadelphia and the Fourth Congressional District in North Philadelphia calling on the people of those communities to have their food ready when the collection trucks of the Progressive Party visit those areas. The Progressive Party in its leaflets said: "The steel workers' fight is yours; their victory is a victory for your own living standards."

Both statements issued by the Farmers Union and the Progressive Party stressed the point that the steel workers are in serious distress.

Striking steel workers are not eligible for unemployment compensation in Pennsylvania, and a recent statement issued by the State Department of Public Assistance stating that striking steel workers would have to get rid of their "luxuries" before being eligible for relief is intensifying the distress of the steel workers and their families.

While striking steel workers were encouraged to see various organizations collecting food and funds for them; it was noted that the powerful labor movement of Pennsylvania has not yet mobilized its full support for the steel workers.

Steve Nelson Writes . . .

'MUST BE ABLE TO SEE AHEAD'

PHILADELPHIA.—A letter from Steve Nelson to one of his Philadelphia friends says, in part: "I hope this fascistlike sentence has not disoriented our friends. I hope they have not been panicked or lost confidence."

"I wouldn't be surprised if some have been hard hit by this blow. But this is a new exposure. It's like going under fire in war. You can master yourself, and be able to take it, and dish it out. Or you can be a war casualty—without being wounded or killed. You can suffer shell shock."

"In our kind of struggle the laws affecting the mind operate in a similar way. What is the

medication in the latter type of case?

"I think it is being able to see what is ahead. What is the logic if we fight, and what is the result if we let nature take its course?"

"The answer is as clear as daylight. It's been proven before."

"In Philadelphia there are 100 leaders, church, labor, liberal, pacifist, and Negro, who will act now because the issue is: Does mine, and other trials—the 16 and the 11, and the vicious sentence against me—affect them?"

"I think they will see that it does. . . ."

"Give my love to all your family, and to all my friends."

"STEVE NELSON."

Killings Amuse Cops — NAACP; Not Enough Shooting — Police

PHILADELPHIA.—In answering a charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that shooting Negroes amuses police, Acting Commissioner Herbert J. Kitchenman has tried to justify the recent wave of police killings here.

The NAACP's charge that "some policemen seem to get amusement out of shooting Negroes" brought a reply from Kitchenman that the complaint would be "discussed," and adding:

"I do feel, and feel sure that you will agree, however, that too many policemen have lost their lives in not drawing their service revolvers soon enough. It is difficult to state when to, and when not to, draw firearms."

IN ADDITION to the shootings and killings listed in the Pennsylvania Worker last week, the NAACP drew attention to two recent near-killings of teen agers by police.

In one case an officer shot at a teen-ager, then laughed after catching the youth in the 1300 block of Lombard St., before releasing his prisoner and walking away.

In another case, the NAACP said police charged in with drawn guns to break up a dice game at 15th and South Sts.

"We hope," Charles A. Shroter, NAACP executive secretary wrote to Police Commissioner Thomas

(Continued on Page 8)

Rank & File Teamsters Unite in AFL Election

YORK

Editor, The Worker:

Thought you would like to know of the rank and file movement of teamsters in the AFL here to nominate people for the election of officers this fall.

There has been so far a leaflet distribution by a rank and file group urging all teamsters to quit the bickering among themselves and unite to fight against the trucking companies. The leaflet also calls for unity in electing officers that will fight for the rank and file teamsters' needs, and asks for new faces from the union

(Continued on Page 8)

China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

★
LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winnington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suifu dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fechter has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria 'under certain circumstances,' and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winnington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

★
THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chavalerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program. "The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

★
CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

• A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fechter declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

• U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking, and from New Delhi to London and

presumably from there to Washington."

• The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

★
ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

★
Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

★
IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadegh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as outcast Iranian demonstrators

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

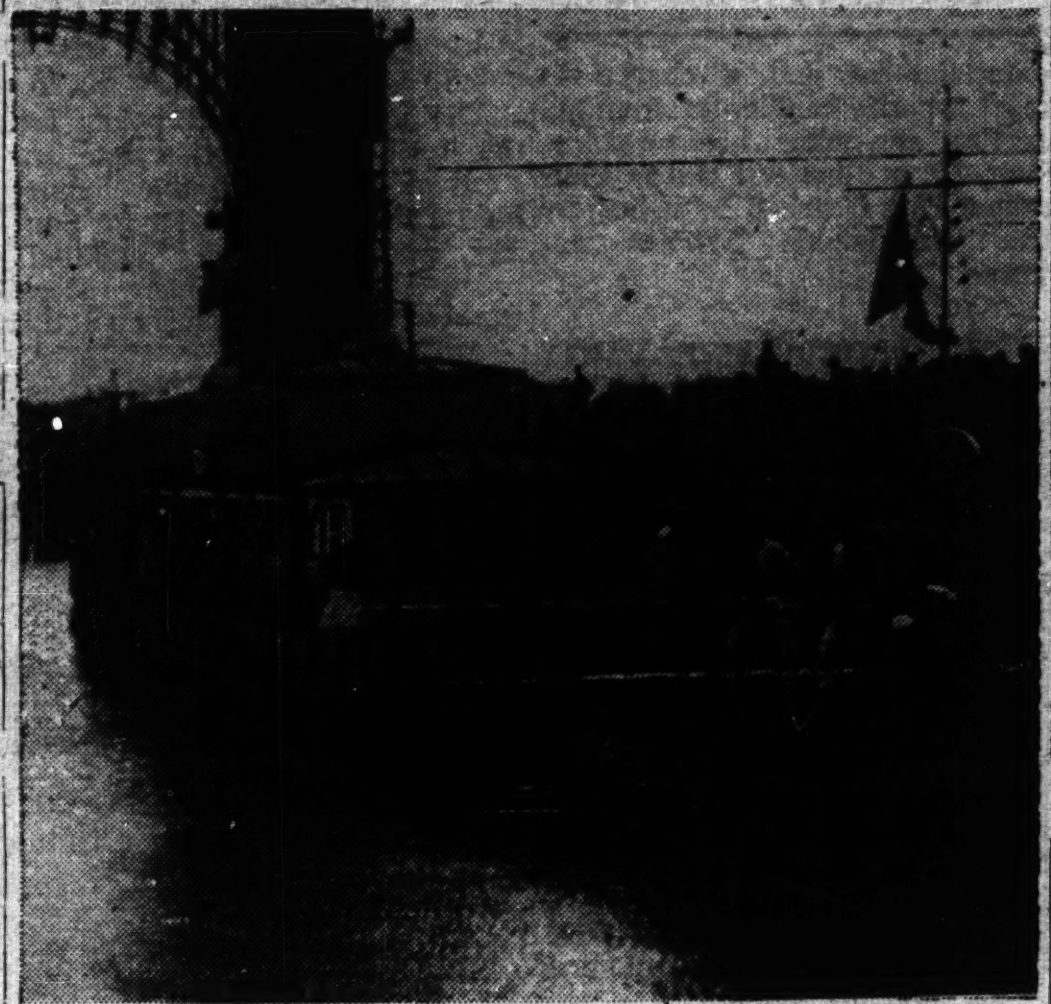
MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

★
FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

★
IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

★
NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of course grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

★
THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticized him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

★
THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

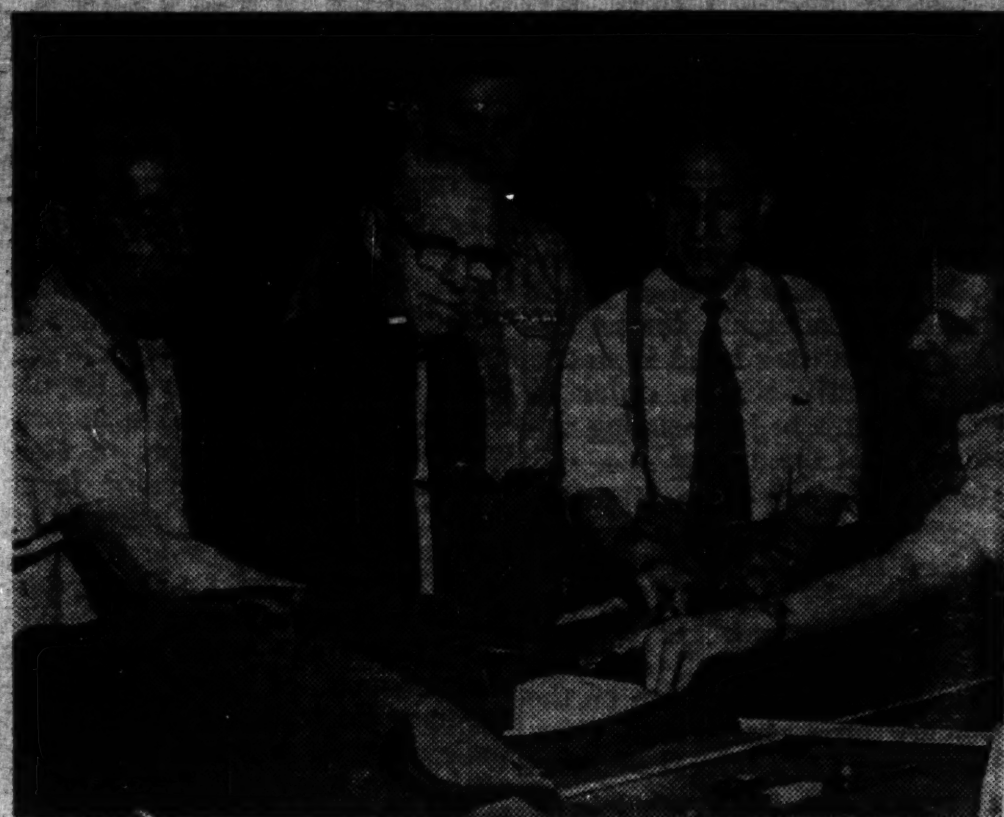
Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Atty. Gen. Parsons.

Hot? They Work Overtime for the American Labor Party



Garment unionists at work on articles for the American Labor Party's Labor Bazaar to be held in December. Cutters (left) measure the cloth, and in other photo

workers sew the garments.

Skilled workers in many trades are turning out goods for December Bazaar

By MICHAEL SINGER

WE WERE TALKING with Dorothy Epstein, director of the Annual Labor Bazaar. It was 96 degrees in the shade and it was pleasant to think of an event in December. Then we heard words like "workshop," "after-work sessions," "voluntary labor," "warehouse stockpiling" and other phrases that brought up pictures of

self-sacrificing efforts in the sweltering heat wave that jolted us out of the reveries of snow-coated streets.

"You mean," we asked, "that workers spend extra hours from their shops on a day like this to produce dresses, coats, hats, shoes and other commodities for the bazaar?"

"I mean just that," she replied,

bringing our temperature up a trifle. "And what's more—"

SHE was off on a discourse of bazaar activity that left us limp. Frankly, we used to think that every December (this year it'll be from Dec. 11 to 14) the vast quantities of stuff that jammed the St. Nicholas Arena were compiled in the last few hours before the doors opened. Wonderful how the

goods come in, we respectfully opined, and then went off hunting for a tie.

But now we know differently—and thanks to Miss Epstein, we have a story about the Seventh Annual Labor Bazaar that should inspire our readers. In the first place, it's not only a bazaar; it's an institution, a great progressive tradition which became a people's

movement last December when the American Labor Party sponsored it with trade unions as the backbone of its program. The 50,000 who jammed it for five days raised funds to finance struggles against anti-Semitism, jimcrow and all forms of discrimination.

★

WHILE YOU RELAX with visions of escape from high prices and the heat in the buying adventure next December, here is what is happening now:

Cloakmakers are giving their skills to produce 400 of the finest coats, with 200 already on the racks; dressmakers are making 700 of the latest styles; 35 dozen hats are in the making and 500 pairs of beautiful shoes are scheduled to be finished soon.

One furniture shop is making 60 upholstered pieces and knitters are preparing 100 knitted suits. Amalgamated workers—this is the first time they're in it—are making 100 sport vests and fur workers are giving their time to produce every kind of fur garment from coats to capes with stoles and muffs and collars to boot.

Drug workers and jewelry workers and electrical workers and toy workers and plastic workers and food workers are giving their all to boom their specialized departments at the bazaar.

★

THE WHOLE OPERATION is unique. There are labor-industry committees and women's committees and community committees. There are handicraft sessions and family working groups where mother and mother-and-son and mother-and-daughter combinations are making artfully designed goods from costume jewelry to hand-made gloves.

Farmers from Sullivan County and Farmingdale, N. J., and businessmen from the Rockaways to the Bronx; workers from Chicago, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Bazaar is taking hold and meshing peoples of all political views, workers of all skills and groups of all backgrounds into a common workshop of democracy.

★

AS THEY WORK they discuss. They talk about peace, about labor unity, about community efforts to break down jimcrow and restricted housing, about joint efforts to smash anti-Semitism. The Bazaar workshops, community groups, knitting circles and trade meetings are welders of unity, people's forums that will be climaxed on Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

In the meantime, the Bazaar warehouse at 1 E. Fourth St. is in shape to receive merchandise.

If you have ideas—communicate with the Bazaar headquarters at 17 Murray St. WO 4-8153.

Denounce Stall On Demands at Aircraft Plant

LOS ANGELES. — While the UAW International has authorized strike action against North American Aircraft to win the 28 cent raise on which the company has stalled endlessly, auto union higher-ups are going to all lengths to compromise.

Last week a rank and file North American worker told the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council that although negotiations are going on in Washington, the unionists would rather settle the issue here in Los Angeles where the bulk of the membership is.

"We can't expect anything in Washington except a runaround," he said.

North American workers were all set to strike June 25 when agreement was made on top to postpone action pending the negotiations in Washington. On June 30 the union plant committee at Inglewood was given a pep talk in the top executive offices by military brass about Korea and the "need for continued production of planes."

The rank-and-filer declared: "Our demands are just. Regardless of the reasons and excuses management brings up, we are going to remain solid on our demands. We want first class pay on a scale comparable to that being paid aircraft workers in auto plants."

Jail 560 in India Food Demonstration

CALCUTTA, India (ALN). — Over 560 persons were arrested here during demonstrations against the high cost of food.

The first outbreak occurred July 16 when police charged into a crowd of demonstrators, after hurling teargas bombs at them. At least 100 persons were arrested, including four members of the state assembly.

The following day a general strike was called throughout the city to protest the police violence. Thousands of workers and students responded to the call. Mounted police, armed with clubs and teargas bombs again attacked the demonstrators, injuring nineteen. About 480 demonstrators were arrested.

3-Day Week? Worker's Net Equals Unemployed Compensation

LOS Angeles, Calif.—Ford Motor Company's alleged tender solicitude for its workers has caused many an assembly line joke. But there's nothing very funny about the way the corporation is using the steel strike to push its employees around.

Ford was the first in this area to shut down a couple of plants last week, ostensibly because of a "steel shortage." Laid off were 1,200 workers at the Long Beach plant and 1,100 at the Lincoln Mercury assembly plant.

By the end of the week, Ford announced it would reopen both plants last Monday for three days. It would relieve mass unemployment! That's what management

said. It looks a bit different to the workers in the CIO United Auto Workers Local 406 and 923 though.

On a three-day week workers won't get much more than they would be eligible to draw from unemployment compensation.

A lot of them think that if Ford really wants to alleviate mass unemployment, it would turn the heat on the steel moguls to get a prompt approval of the CIO Steelworkers' just demands.

That goes for General Motors and the other auto manufacturers as well. They have been only too eager to follow Ford's lead on the layoffs.

Ousted for Seeking FEPC, Army Worker Wins Job Back

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP).

WALTER E. BARNETT, a leader in the Negro Labor Council, returned to work at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21 after being suspended for three months as an alleged security risk. No formal charges were ever filed against him.

He was recalled to his job as a reclamation worker after stiff protests by labor, Negro, church and progressive groups in Kentucky and southern Indiana. The daily and weekly press here also questioned his suspension.

Barnett was suspended April 28 after getting signatures on a fair employment practices petition at the depot. He said he was circulating the Negro Labor Council petition on his own time, but Army officials said he should have asked permission.

Barnett's suspension followed the firing of Frank Grzelak because his wife is active in the Louisville Progressive Party and American Peace Crusade. Barnett is chairman of the Louisville Progressive Party and a board member-at-large of the NLC.

The Militant Church Movement, the NLC and the Progressive Party led in forming a community-wide Civil Rights Committee to organize protests. The committee was headed by Rev. J. C. Olden, national director of the Militant Church and a columnist for the

Louisville Defender, Negro weekly.

★

THE DEFENDER declared editorially: "There is nothing subversive in advocating the employment of persons on the basis of need and merit. Those who stand for this method of hiring workers are believers in real democracy."

The Louisville Courier-General, daily paper, commented: "The atmosphere that surrounds these so-called security searches, and the calm, shoulder-shrugging assumption of rights and sanctions which do not exist, make us all uneasy. Let's have some light and some responsibility to law."

Barnett, a war veteran who was injured on Iwo Jima, said: "This whole thing shows the stupidity and injustice of the so-called loyalty-security program. Our main job now is to get Frank Grzelak back to work. He is 60 years old and can't get a job anywhere else."

The American Civil Liberties Union and Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties are leading the fight to reinstate Grzelak. His case was heard by a loyalty appeals board in Washington June 6.

AID STEEL UNION

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—The American Newspaper Guild, CIO convention to send \$25,000 to striking steelworkers.

Elder Citizens Hardest Bit by Arms Program

FORTY PERCENT of all Americans receiving old age social security benefits are forced to live on \$50 or less a month, a government survey disclosed last week. The 4,500,000 persons receiving old age and survivors insurance payments were revealed to be among the most severe casualties of the armaments budget which has axed appropriations for national welfare in order to spur war preparations. On top of that the military economy has caused a spiralling inflation which has added still greater hardships on older persons.

The survey, released by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, brought out that two-thirds of those getting old-age insurance payments had little or no income other than that they received from social security. Only one-eighth had independent incomes amounting to more than \$50 a month.

But even with independent income added to social security payments, only about 40 percent had as much as \$50 a month.

★

A TYPICAL old age insurance recipient was described as a seventy-year-old man who lived "third floor back" and had less than \$200 in his savings account because of the "relentless advance of living costs."

Some beneficiaries were in the upper income brackets, however. One percent were found to have assets of \$50,000 or more. Only two persons had more than \$1,000,000 and were drawing insurance payments.

Up until recently insurance recipients were not permitted to earn more than \$50 a month and still received payments. Under a law recently signed by President Truman they can now earn up to \$75 a month.

Ewing's report pointed out, however, that the majority of beneficiaries are disabled or too old to work.

Allegheny County DA's Move Aids Negro Haters

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—In a swift maneuver to negate a decision by Judge Henry Ellenbogen blocking the extradition to Mississippi of Everett Hatton (born Lee Harris), Negro, District Attorney James Malone hastily appealed to the State Superior Court sitting in Philadelphia for an order raising Hatton's bond from the \$250 previously set in order to keep the Negro in jail pending determination of the appeal.

Hatton escaped from a prison farm in the southern state in 1943 and has been living here ever since. He works in the U. S. Steel plant in Homestead. He is married and has two small children. Hatton had been framed up on the customary rape charge and given a life sentence in a typical southern trial where the white woman he was charged with having violated did not even appear.

MALONE's representative at the Philadelphia hearing warned that the \$250 bond was "an open invitation to the petitioner (Hatton) to abscond the jurisdiction" (legal jargon for going some place else—Ed.) Judge William P. Hirt, of the Superior Court, proposed that Hatton's bail be raised to \$2,500. Unable to meet this increase, the father of the two small children was remanded to the county jail here, while his young wife is left to fare as best she can on the charity of friends.

Decision on the state's appeal was reserved to be announced later.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Ma-

lone's eagerness to get Hatton extradited is a slap in the face of the Negro people. It reveals one phase of the maneuvers of Republican Governor John Fine in connection with his support of Gen. Eisenhower's candidacy for President. The Republicans believe that the general will be able to crack the hitherto solid Democratic South and are playing ball with the Dixiecrat, who place the maintenance of their white-supremacy doctrines as the price of their electoral support. The terror against Negroes is a main weapon in this white-supremacy dictatorship.

GOVERNOR FINE signed the original order for Hatton's extradition. There is now in Pennsylvania legal precedent for the revocation by a governor of his order for extradition. This being true and Republican district attorney Malone getting his orders for policy on such matters direct from the Republican state attorney general in Harrisburg, the Republican state administration is directly responsible for what happens to this Negro.

Protests against this application of a Fugitive Slave law policy should flood Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, and District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh. Republican Party leaders should be made to feel the people's wrath.

Non-Class, Non-Racial, Claim In Jury Selection Is the Bunk

By ANDY ONDA
(Last in a series)

In the previous issue I showed how Federal Chief Judge Wallace S. Courley's listing of the occupations of jurors itself proves that this JURY LOADING is at the expense of the manual workers, Negroes and the foreign-born.

The Judge derived another conclusion from his listings. "It's an unfortunate fallacy of the petitioner," he declares, "arbitrarily to associate a fair jury determination with ethnic and economic groups. Such reasoning contradicts the basic American philosophy of the unity and cohesiveness of our social structure. OURS IS NOT A CLASS OR A RACIAL SYSTEM." (My emphasis—A. O.)

Facts, however, are stubborn things. So, first asserting that the decision must "rest on the facts in each particular case," he winds up by ducking the facts with talk about "philosophy."

COURLEY'S PHILOSOPHIC REASONING is bunk. It negates trial by a jury of one's peers (equals). It negates trial by a "fair and impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community" (U.S. Supreme Court requirement). It negates the facts of life as it does the facts of the composition of juries.

The OWNING group, their management and office personnel, the government employees and the professional people of this area, are loud and active supporters of the bi-partisan war program of Wall Street and Washington, D.C. The mass of workers, the Negro people

and the foreign-born are for Peace.

THE GROUPS out of which 72 percent of the juries come have incomes to support themselves and their families in health and even with luxuries. The 1950 census, however, shows that 47 percent—yes, 47 percent—of the "families and unrelated individuals" in this area have annual incomes of LESS than \$3,000. This 47 percent has an income too low to provide an adequate diet, a decent home, essential clothing and other such needs.

The 72 percent grouping is that minority of the population which opposes price and rent controls, a Fair Employment Practice Act, and labor unionism. It is for anti-labor injunctions and the use of police to break strikes, for legislation to weaken the unions, such as the Taft-Hartley Act, and to restrict civil rights, such as the Smith and McCarran laws.

NO, there is no unity between the group that is dominant in these juries and the groups that are discriminated against. Between them there is a continual struggle—the struggle to earn a living by the 47 percent who even when working, fail to realize an adequate standard of life. The steel, brewery and bakery strikes in this area prove this contention.

On the other hand the owning group struggle is constantly for more speedup and higher prices, both assuring them bigger profits. The superintendents, foremen and self-employed professionals who dominate the juries are closest to the owners, agree with them and are easily influenced by them.

NO, there is no unity and cohesiveness as long as this Court upholds discrimination in employment; as long as Negroes remain second-class citizens, without the right to vote or severely restricted in that right, as by the poll-tax and "Grandfather clauses" of the South; as long as discrimination

Letters Support Nelson In Bail Appeal Fight

PITTSBURGH.—Letters of support to Steve Nelson in his appeal fight are coming in to him and his wife Margaret.

A friend in the Bronx, N. Y., writes:

My wife and myself wish to express our solidarity and admiration for the wonderful fight which you and Steve are making for yourselves, and of course, for us and all progressives.

We are reading of your fight in the Daily Worker and when Elizabeth Gurley Flynn listed your address with the idea that a little money might help, we thought that a fine idea indeed (\$5 was enclosed.)

Another letter to Margaret enclosed money "to help at this time, with the best wishes and deepest admiration for the fight you and Steve are putting up."

Erie Workers Aid Strike

ERIE, Pa.—Local 506, United Electrical Workers (Ind.) has turned over \$450 collected at the gates of the General Electric plant here to the strikers at the Nuttall Works of the Westinghouse in Pittsburgh. The Nuttall strike is in its 15th week.

PITTSBURGH.—President George Gibbs of the Nuttall branch of Local 601, UE has demanded that Westinghouse division manager L. R. Botsai, who is in charge of the Nuttall Works "sit down at once and sincerely enter into collective bargaining" with the union. He warned that company efforts to inspire a "back-to-work movement" would get nowhere, pointing out the local's decisive rejection of such attempts.

Teamsters

(Continued from Page 1)

president on down to the entire executive board.

Apparently this movement is well organized, for a friend of mine in the teamsters union told me that the do-nothing union leadership has offered \$100 for information leading to the leaders of the rank and file.

The leaflet has already been up in all the barns in the city. As soon as one is put up the bosses take it down, but nearly everyone has read it. The members also distributed them by dropping them in the cabs of parked trucks.

This is something new for York, and particularly for the teamsters. It is indicative that the high cost of living will not be tolerated by the rank and file indefinitely. It remains to be seen if this anger will be persistent enough to be effective.

A READER.

prevails in privately and publicly-owned eating, sleeping, recreational and other places.

These are opposite economic, political and social poles. That is just why the law requires a real "cross-section" for juries. Certainly a jury dominated by the top people of the economic and social ladder cannot give a fair trial to anyone charged with a crime that affects the economic, political and social position of such top people.

THE SIX DEFENDANTS in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case, charge that the system of jury selection in use in this federal district is devised to secure the domination of those at the top of the economic and social ladder over the juries serving in this court. Further proof of this is provided by the admission of Stephen P. Laffey, clerk of the Court, that the majority of names on the jury roll are provided by the Chamber of Commerce, the local postmasters and certain veterans' organizations, particularly the American Legion.

(End of series)

CRC Ends Mid-Western Conference in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—A Mid-Western states conference of the Civil Rights Congress organizations of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will be held this Saturday afternoon and Sunday at the Pittsburgh CRC headquarters, 147 Washington Place & 5th Ave.

A principal matter before the organization will be action on the suppression of constitutional rights in this area, glaringly illustrated in the monstrous sentence given Steve Nelson, the local Smith Act trial coming soon and the spreading intimidation by the FBI.

The local CRC group is conducting an active campaign for the release of Steve Nelson on bail during his appeal. There have been several leaflet distributions.

A CIVIL RIGHTS Congress delegation of three women, headed by Miss Evelyn Abelson, its secretary, called on 1st Assistant District Attorney Ralph F. Hunter at his office in the Court House to protest the denial of bail in Nelson's case. Hunter informed them that convicted individuals are kept in jail during their appeals.

He changed his tune when Miss Abelson reminded him of numerous cases in the local courts where this right has been granted. The CRC has received reports that Hunter and other representatives of the District Attorney's office told persons who had telephoned protests the same falsehood.

Shifting his ground, Hunter

then stated the (DA)' office has not yet decided its position on the bail question. This matter was involved, he said, in two other pending cases, on which was that of the Negro Hatton, whom the State of Mississippi wants to get returned to its prison farm.

"We're fighting to see that he's sent back to Mississippi," Hunter declared. "They've got two men we want here," he added.

"Don't you know that you'd be returning him to cruel mistreatment?" Miss Abelson asked, indignantly.

"I don't know about that. I judge what laws they have in Mississippi," Hunter answered.

"That would be the same as returning a Jew to fascist Germany," exclaimed Miss Abelson. "Would you stand for that?"

The interview abruptly ended on that note.

During the talk the door to Hunter's office was open. Outside, gathered to hear what was going on, were the other assistant district attorneys, including Wm. F. Cercone, prosecutor in Nelson's case.

Police Brutality

(Continued from Page 1)

Gibbons, "that you will have police desist from a practice which wantonly endangers the lives of citizens and certainly does not contribute to better racial understanding."

IN GIBBON'S absence, Kitchenman replied with his attempt to whitewash the recent police shootings and killings.

Meanwhile, it was learned that two impartial witnesses to the killings of Lonnie Church by bandit patrolman John Flaherty, June 27, have not as yet been called into the investigation of this murder.

Church was the third Negro murdered, and the sixth to be shot by police in recent months.

KITCHENMAN'S REPLY to the NAACP, which was reported to be arousing indignation in Negro and liberal circles, stated that the complaint had been passed over to "Chief Inspector George J. Kronbar with instructions to thoroughly, carefully and forcefully discuss the matter with the command personnel of the Police Department to point out the seriousness of the promiscuous use of firearms."

Meanwhile, no arrests have been reported in the Klan demonstration last June 21, and no policeman has been punished for any of the police shootings and killings since last November's election.

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Save Fletcher Mills

From an Alabama Lynching

To Repeal Penna. State Sedition Act, Smith, McCarran Acts

- No Experience Needed
- Willing to Train on Job
- Friendly Associates

Work can BEST be done in your community, shop, church, Lodge, or union.

I wish to apply for the above job by joining the Pa. C.R.C.

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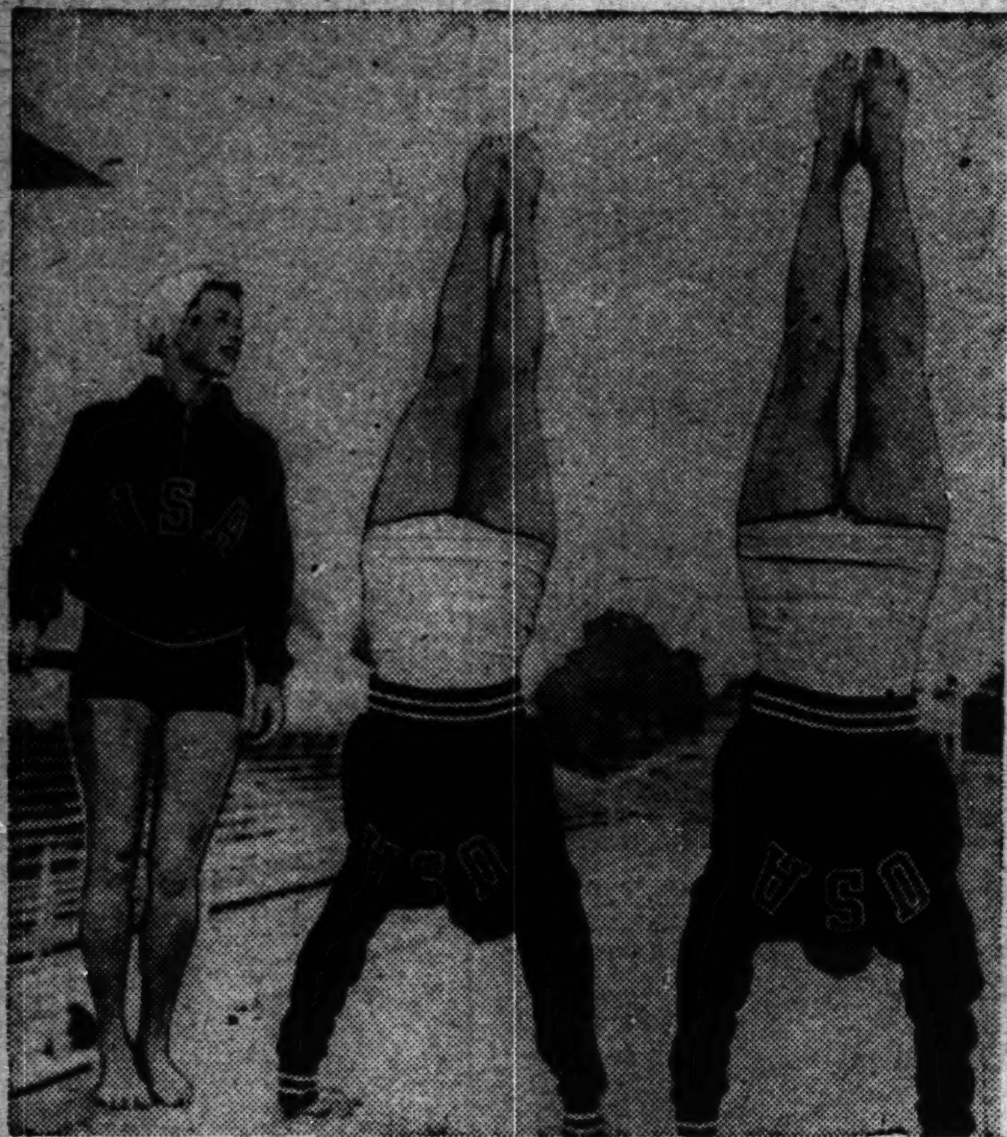
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Hold Out for Steel Demands

—See Page 3—



AMERICAN MAIDS at Helsinki for the Olympic diving contests. Juno Irwin (left) watches as Paula Myers and Pat McCormick limber up at Olympic Village in Finland.

Electric Workers Back Steel Strike

THIS PAST WEEK brought further Jersey actions in support of the steel strikers. A welcome development was the challenge to the Steel Bosses' lying newspaper ads by union groups presenting Labor's story on the strike. The steel companies have spent millions of dollars to prejudice the public against the steel workers. Until this week the companies' paid propaganda was all the general public in Jersey had been getting.

A large ad headed "Defeat the Plot of the Steel Corporations" was issued jointly by District 4, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers UE locals in Hudson, Mercer, Union and Essex counties.

THE AD, printed in several papers in the state, accused the steel companies of wanting a long strike in order to "weaken and

break the union and its ability to lead steel workers in the future." It also accused the steel barons of wanting a long strike to pressure the government for exorbitant price increases. The ad exposed the falsity of the steel Corporations' claim of a principled opposition to the union shop. These same companies have union shop agreements for their employees covered by contracts with the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The statement concluded: "District 4 of UE and its affiliated locals recognize that the fight of the steel workers is our fight and deserves our full support. The public too, has an obligation to smash the companies' plot to break the union and extort exorbitant steel prices from the pockets of the people." It urged a campaign of letters to Benjamin Fairless, chairman of U. S. Steel, demanding an immediate settlement with the union.

THE SINGER NEWS, issued by local 461, IUE in Elizabeth, ran a long article entitled "Lies about the steel strike," which said "Big business controlled press and radio are outdoing themselves on misrepresenting the steel strike," and goes on to expose the lies against the steel workers and their union. The article ends by calling on all Singer workers to support the strike morally and materially as a matter of self interest.

The UE Dynamo, published by UE Local 456, Westinghouse Elevator, Jersey City, called for active support of 400 steel strikers of the Ames and Co. Spike Works. This plant is in the same neighborhood as the Westinghouse plant. About 50 percent of the workers are Negro, and average wages figure out at about \$1.65 an hour. The UE local has offered the use of its union hall to the strikers, and has asked them to call on the UE for whatever assistance is needed.

Heat Didn't Wilt Peace Fighters

SOARING TEMPERATURES of recent weeks may have sapped the vitality of most Jerseyans but it failed to wilt the determination of three valiant peace fighters of the Paterson Women for Peace.

The thermometer read over 100 at the gate of the Wright Aeronautical Co. The sun blazed down every second of the 60 minutes the three women were there with petitions to President Truman for a five-power peace pact. However, it wasn't the heat that warmed their hearts but the "wonderful response" of the Wright workers they approached. Besides their cordiality and plenty of lively peace expression, the UAW unionists rewarded the women with 60 signatures.

A LESSER FEAT, but also unprecedented because of the all-male composition, was the 80 signatures to end the war in Korea secured in 45 minutes on the boardwalk in Asbury Park by eight men. Curiously, but characteristically, this action was carried out at the initiative of several women who "organized" the men to go out with the petitions.

Peace advocates made effective use of the newspapers in recent weeks. Progressive Party clubs inserted paid advertisements in their local papers urging readers to write President Truman to act to end the fighting in Korea. Such ads appeared in the Hightstown Gazette, the Asbury Park Press, the Lakewood Times and the East Orange Record.

PEACE SENTIMENTS found expression in letters to the editor, too. "Concerned Mother" told the Trenton Times of her great concern over the bombing by U. S. planes of the Yalu River.

"These bombings can only be interpreted as an attack on Manchuria and a definite provocation which may spread the war" she wrote.

"This is a serious and dangerous course to take. Manchuria has every right to declare war on us, hence a Third World War.

"I urge all readers to write to their Congressmen and to President Truman to stop the bombings immediately and negotiate an armistice with equal exchange of prisoners."

ON THE THEME of the truce negotiations in Korea, a sharp letter to the Asbury Park Press declares:

"Our negotiators tell us that they will never sign a truce be-

cause they do not want to return prisoners who do not wish to go home. A great humanitarian spirit suddenly suffuses our generals and the Pentagon. How can one explain this great feeling for humanity in the light of their "Operation Killer," their contemptuous phrase "Cooks" used to describe the Korean people and their saturation napalm-bombing of the Korean villages? Have you ever seen a human being burn? Humane, isn't it?"

"Is it humane to have our American soldiers killed while the truce negotiations are deadlocked about this one point?"

The letter ends: "Right now let's have an end to bloodshed. We want no third year of a Korean war!"

Evictions and Jail Didn't Stop Them

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J. "WE'RE the last family left. All the others have gone and we'll be gone this evening," Mrs. Mamie Nelson told a reporter last week, after the J. Howard Smith Co. evicted and jailed 60 strikers at their fish processing plant.

Mrs. Nelson looked over at the lone striker picketing the shut plant, glanced at the two cops assigned to watch him, stared bitterly at the vacant company houses, and went back inside to finish packing.

INSIDE, one of the strikers, Edward Nelson, was helping her stack dishes and clothes in cardboard cartons.

"The company couldn't do much more," he told the reporter. "They did us out of homes, jobs and everything."

Nelson who has worked at the Smith Co. for seven years, was evicted too. He and his family

are forced to leave the county.

THEY SPOKE of what it was like, living in these company barracks across the street from the factory; with 60 people and only one water spigot, what it's like processing manhaden fish for 70 to 80 cents an hour, ten hours a day, then Saturday for nine hours more, with no overtime.

"It's high time for our union," he said, speaking of the newly-formed local of the independent Fur & Leather workers union.

Within a week after the Jersey menhaden processors joined a nationwide drive to organize the underpaid menhaden fishermen, the Smith Co. moved in: they ordered the workers' families out of their homes, then had them arrested for "trespassing on company property."

AT THE COURT HEARING of the company's case against

one striker, Milton Bell, it was revealed that the company deducted "14 dollars for rent and board" every two weeks—unitemized. Attorney David Mandel of Perth Amboy, speaking for the workers, said the company's move was illegal, since a tenant-landlord relationship exists.

But rent and tenant laws went out the window when Magistrate W. C. Manson upheld the company, fined the strikers, and forbade all those arrested from picketing.

But that didn't stop the union. "We'll keep the picketline going," unionist Jack Wasserman said.

Meanwhile, officials of the Fur & Leather Workers wired Gov. Driscoll for an immediate investigation into the "complete deprivation" of the striking Negro workers and their families of their civil, legal and constitutional rights in Monmouth County.

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Peace Message To Americans

Ilya Ehrenburg distinguished Soviet writer says Americans "have a right to choose the way of life which pleases you . . . but to avoid war one must get together and come to terms."

Shop Letters

A weekly page of workers' letters from shops and mines.

Selecting the Olympic Team

There has been much criticism of the method of picking athletes for the world games. But it has its advantages in providing representation of minority groups.

Germ War Facts

Frederic Joliot-Curie answers the claims of UN delegate Warren Austin on the use of germ warfare in China and Korea.

Challenge from The South

The fight for the ballot, for civil rights, jobs. The Worker's Negro Affairs Editor begins a new series on the South today.

Women Today

A weekly page of women's activities here and abroad.

Also Columns And Features

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

Winnington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges;

• A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fichteler declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and the New Delhi Legation in London, and

• The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$7000 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

★
IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mos-
sadegh was back as premier fol-
lowing a swift cabinet which saw
the pro-British Ahmad Quavam
appointed premier following Mos-
sadegh's earlier resignation, and
then flee from his post as out-
raged Iranians demonstrated.

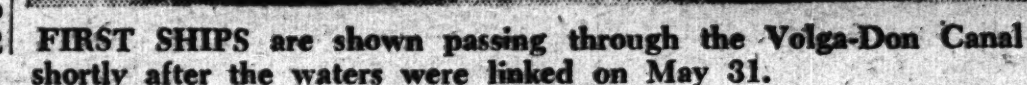
Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down



throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounding scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

★
THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had thereby criticised him.

Quavan, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

★
THE DEMONSTRATIONS:
which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavan's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirri Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of General Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

Amongst troops loyal to Hilal Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS
TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Gov. Edward G. Murphy today announced that New Jersey workers employed by the state government have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Attorney General Parsons.

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.

FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Mursinsk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for water.

NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installation 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of coarse grains. The additional pasture and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building strong nations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."

Demos, Like GOP, Appear Dixiecrats

(Continued from Page 3)

liams of Michigan and Rep. Roosevelt of New York to water down their rule. It has been amended to exempt delegations from states which have laws which make such a pledge impossible.

WEDNESDAY morning's Chicago Sun-Times described the situation as follows: "an important factor in arriving at the suggested compromise was the likelihood that Stevenson would get the nomination. Stevenson is a moderate on the issues which divide north and south."

The Negro-Labor-Liberal grouping advanced as the No. 1 objective of its civil rights plank that the Democratic Party would pledge to amend Senate Rule 22 under which Dixiecrats have been able to filibuster to death all civil rights legislation. Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) who represented this group on the platform drafting committee stated repeatedly in public sessions of the committee that there could be no civil rights legislation enacted by Congress unless this rule, which gives 33 Senators an absolute vote over legislation, was changed.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE had concluded its sessions and prepared to report its platform to the convention, however, the pledge had been watered down to a generalized statement of opposition to filibustering which was placed in a separate section of the platform dealing with Congressional reorganization.

This compromise was engineered by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, a Russell supporter and himself a prominent aspirant for the Vice Presidential nomination. McKINNEY insisted on the compromise because of the threat to bolt the convention issued by leaders of Dixiecrat delegations. The exception thus allowed, however, completely defeated the purpose of the loyalty pledge.

Six states, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas have state laws

which require that before the name of the national convention nominees are placed on the ballot, the state delegations must make a report to either a state convention or state committee, which have the final say in determining whether or not the state organization will support the official candidates. These laws were adopted at the instructions of the white supremacy leaders precisely for the purpose of circumventing any decisions of the national convention which they did not like.

It is ironic, therefore, that these laws should now be permitted to serve as an excuse for the refusal of the white supremacy delegates to give a pledge of party loyalty. Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, for instance, who heads the Georgia delegation, enacted the Georgia law on this subject. Yet he has been able to disavow the loyalty pledge because "it contravenes the law of the sovereign state of Georgia."

Coast Trial

(Continued from Page 5)

mass meetings which extolled the virtues of Marxism-Leninism," said the prosecutor, "and that various of these defendants were at these meetings, and some of them spoke."

These presumably were the "proven overt acts." As for others of the defendants, Binns called their names, pointed out testimony to show that they had been "in the Communist Party for a long, long time—back to 1933 and 1935."

"The evidence has placed these people in responsible party position. I'm not going to wear out my throat going into any more detail," the chief prosecutor concluded.

THUS he rested the government's case on the mass of books and literature which the jury was asked to interpret as teaching overthrow of the government by force and violence. This the jury was expected to do by adopting Binns' ridiculous "Aesopian" interpretations of quotations torn out of context. The government had "proved" that the Communist Party taught and advocated what was in the books and that the defendants were in positions of party leadership.

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Steel Strikers

(Continued from Page 3)

10 percent of the workers on strike are not in the union.

ONE SIGN of what the steel companies are anxious to develop is "the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph (Hearst) vicious editorial across the front page last Tuesday calling for a back-to-work movement and demanding that the union drop the union shop demand. The editorial reads like the strikebreaking newspaper calls in the pre-Wagner Act days—like those that helped break the great steel strike of 1919 led by William Z. Foster.

Another sign was the speech of U. S. Steel's vice-president John A. Stephens before the Wage Policy Committee in which he sought to explain why his company granted a union shop to its coal miners but won't give it in steel.

He said the company was "Pearl Harbored" into granting the union shop to the coal miners by an arbitration award handed down on the day the Japanese attacked. The implication was plainly left that the company still intends to "correct" the situation in coal.

THERE ARE, of course, other factors to explain the attitude of the "Big Six." The situation is apparently still not "ripe" enough for the big hike in the price of steel they seek. There still isn't the necessary scarcity. Business journals report that there is still a big stockpile of consumer goods made of metal and no serious shortages have been felt as yet. The screams about shortages for military purposes proved a bigger fake than ever. It is now admitted the armaments program has not yet suffered to any important degree.

There seems to be a sharp struggle within the administration on what price increase to grant the companies. Price stabilizer Ellis Arnall still screams that \$2.82 is all the steel companies can get on a ton. Some other administration spokesmen assured the steel companies as high as \$56.0 a ton. The companies apparently feel that the shortage must be more serious if the "\$5.60 group" is to gain the upper hand in the administration, and the consumers be willing to pay up.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION is also no small matter in the picture. The "Big Six" ardent backers of Eisenhower, want to utilize the situation against the Democratic Party, and especially its labor block. This fits into their line against the "laborite" or "socialist" government as they falsely paint the Truman administration. The labor leaders, on the other hand, are slow in seizing upon the opportunity to turn the political tables against Eisenhower's big business backers.

Starvation, meanwhile, is spreading among the strikers. Most of the major steel states do not provide unemployment insurance for strikers after a certain period. New York is one of the notable exceptions that allows jobless checks after the seventh week on strike which means Bethlehem Steel workers of Lackawanna and some other areas could soon get some relief.

But in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and other states they demand a pauper's oath for possible home relief.

RELIEF APPLICATIONS are pouring in at a tremendous flow. More than 2,000 have applied for relief in Gary where the country's largest mill is located. Especially affected are Negro strikers who in most cases are in wage classifications under \$1.50 an hour. Ever workers with saving accounts up to \$400 have exhausted them since June 2.

For some unexplained reason the steel union has not yet acknowledged publicly or even mentioned the offer of a \$10,000,000 loan by the United Min Workers. While a meeting of CIO vice-presidents last week voted full moral and financial support there was no word yet at this

writing, of any substantial donations.

The strike is entering its crucial stage. Obviously it will take several millions of dollars to meet the emergency needs. This is hard-

ly the time to worry about the status of union treasuries. If the steel workers lose, the ultimate effect will be far worse on the treasuries of many unions in this country.

STEVE NELSON READS, GETS LETTERS, ONE FOR \$13,291.98

(Continued from Page 3)

at Walter Lowenfels, the Daily Worker reporter, while he spoke. And he left the court room as he finished.

Gunther's self-disqualification on the Americans Battling Communism issue throws the spotlight on A.B.C. leader Montgomery's refusal to disqualify himself.

MONTGOMERY, who is a candidate for the State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, has another worry this last week.

The judge admitted to a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter that he was "worried" by the lack of support he was getting for the Nelson sentence in his mail bag.

The judge said that he got only seven letters commending the 20-year sentence.

But "hundreds" of persons have protested the sentence in letters and cables, he ruefully conceded. Two of the cable protests came from Italy. One was from the Italian Democratic Jurists' organization. The judge said the Ital-

ian lawyers spoke of "that splendid anti-fascist Steve Nelson."

Many more protests have been pouring in to District Attorney James F. Malone in his courthouse offices in Pittsburgh. The protests come from indignant citizens who insist that Nelson has the traditional right to bail on pending appeal.

A word from Malone would bring Nelson's release at once. Otherwise he have to cook in the torrid County Jail until late September when the Superior Court meets again and may give a decision on the bail issue.

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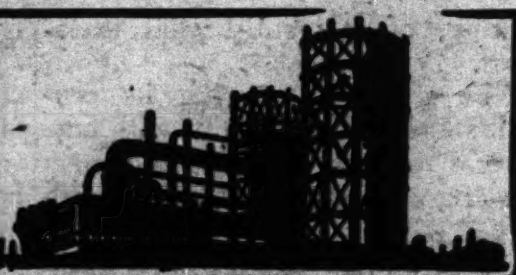
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New Jersey SHOP TALK



"N.J. DOCKER" WINS FRIENDS AND INFLUENCES WORKERS

The rank and file paper, N. J. Docker, is getting an increasingly cordial reception among long-shoremen on the docks and in the holds on the Jersey waterfront. Which should please the Hudson County rank and file ILA members who put it out.

The latest issue hails the victorious 10-day strike of Local 1478 members at the Claremont pier in Jersey City, where the rank and file forced the Dade Company to adopt a more democratic hiring method and to institute other contract provisions. The paper calls it "the most militant, union-conscious, organized strike in many years in Hudson" and describes the rank and file unity in the face of company maneuvers, police pressure and threats and provocations by the corrupt officials.

Other recent copies of the N. J. Docker have urged election of rank and file delegates to the Wage Scale Committee so that the September wage review can be "more than a review of wage but also a fight for our just demands."

PREPARE FOR NEGOTIATIONS AT SINGER

"Organize for Negotiations" is the title of the lead story in the latest Union Review, publication of the "Minute Men and Women" of Local 461, IUE-CIO, at Singer plant in Elizabeth. It suggests a program of department meetings to work out demands and to rally interest and enthusiasm to win them. It also offers tentative contract proposals for discussion, including pay boosts, plantwide seniority, easing on speed-up and a fair employment clause. This paper also takes sharp issue with the idea that this year is a time to fight for "fringe" issues only. "Singer workers need more MONEY first... 'fringe demands' second," says the editors.

UNION NOTES

A conference of the Interna-

tional Skilled Trades Council of the CIO United Auto Workers comprising 15 councils in the U. S. and Canada, was held last weekend at the Hotel Douglas in Newark.

The Textile Workers Union, CIO, requested the N. J. Superior Court for an order to make some \$150,000 worth of bonds available for inventory. A statement by John Chupka, administrator of the Passaic Joint Board, cited expenditures made by the former leaders, who seceded with Baldanzi, which Chupka claims were not authorized.

Mercer County Central Labor Union awarded its annual scholarship, with \$300, to the son of a member of Local E-1130 of the IBEWU.

The Afro-American carries pictures of Negro women taxi drivers and the dispatcher, also a woman, all of Newark.

INDUSTRIAL DEATHS

There were 213 deaths from compensable industrial accidents in New Jersey last year, 51 more than in 1950. Non-fatal accidents were up, too, 31,193 resulting in permanent partial disability and 15,697 in temporary disability.

Last week's tally of unemployment insurance claimants in the state: 17,538 new claims, 63,037 continued claims, total of 80,665.

Recent Union County Park workers strike and a "series of cases" prompted State Labor and Industry Commissioner Miller to ask Attorney General Parsons about collective bargaining rights of public employees. Parsons replied "the equilibrium of established government would become disturbed" so, says he, public workers have no bargaining rights. That's the "traditional" position, until the workers organize a strong union and bust the tradition.

'BOLD STEPS' PROVE A DUD

NEWARK — The headline clear across the front page read: "Keenan Takes Bold Steps to Curb Police Brutality." Newark readers of the New Jersey Afro-American long familiar with the vicious anti-Negro anti-labor record of Newark police under the directorship of Public Safety Commissioner John B. Keenan, could hardly believe their eyes.

Quickly they read the long article. Much ado about nothing! The "bold steps" boiled down to one measly item. Police Sergeant Oliver Kelly, ex-FBI agent, was going to the summer seminar on

"The Police and Racial Tensions" at the University of Chicago law school.

In the next column, representatives of the Civil Rights Commission had conferred with Essex County Prosecutor Edward Gaultin who took under advisement their recommendation that the case of police brutality against William Johnson be re-submitted to the grand jury and that the indictment against Johnson be dismissed. Johnson was shot by a police sergeant who was cleared completely by Keenan, while the cop's victim was indicted on a charge of "attempted escape."

Ask N. J. Governor Probe Cop Attacks On Negro Strikers

The International Fur & Leather Workers has called on Gov. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey for an immediate investigation into the "complete deprivation" of 60 striking Negro workers and their families of their "civil, legal and constitutional rights in Monmouth County." The union's wire to Driscoll referred to the efforts of police and county authorities to break the strike of the Negro workers, members of the IFLWU, against the menhaden fish-processing plant, J. Howard Smith, Inc.

Declaring that the workers are carrying on a "legal strike" against low wages and medieval working conditions, the union told

Driscoll that the authorities have engaged in "constant intimidation of strikers so that peaceful picketing has been completely denied."

SIGN ALUMINUM PACT

WASHINGTON (FP).—The International Council of Aluminum Workers, AFL and the Aluminum Co. of America signed a five-year contract, granting wage increases and a cost-of-living escalator clause to 9,500 workers in six Al-

'Deserves the Vote'

NEWARK, N. J. — In a ringing message, blasting the Democratic and Republican parties for their sellout of the peoples' welfare for a program of war and repressive legislation, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, addressed the morning service at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 34 Hudson St., Newark, N. J., last Sunday.

Mrs. Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle told how for 30 years, she worked actively in the Republican Party, serving as a National Committeewoman for several years. Mrs. Bass says that she had hoped through political activity to advance the cause of complete emancipation for her people. During the Willkie campaign, Mrs. Bass enthusiastically embraced his One World philosophy. But, she said, when she arrived at the Republican National Committee meeting to take her position as western regional campaign manager for Mr. Willkie, she found that one world was reserved for white Republicans and one for the colored Republicans.

When the Progressive Party, with its platform of peace and freedom for all people, was launched in 1948, she became one of its

founders. "Here," Mrs. Bass declared, "for the first time I found a political party that practiced what was written in its platform."

Mrs. Bass declared that the 65 billion dollars being spent for war, calculated to enslave the colonial and working people of the world, should be spent for housing, medical care, education and other social needs of the people.

Rev. Arthur Washington Jones, pastor of the church, acclaimed Mrs. Bass for her courageous work. "She deserves the vote of at least every Negro woman and man in this country," he said. Scoring the horrible housing conditions in which the Negro people of Newark live, and the lack of representation in local government, Rev. Jones called for fearless leadership, chosen by the people, to replace the hand-picked leadership that he claims is selling out the peoples' interests for their own selfish positions.

A reception for Mrs. Bass was held Sunday afternoon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Mitchell, East Orange, N. J. Mitchell is the secretary of the Board of Deacons of the Pilgrim Baptist

MRS. CARLOTTA A. BASS

Church, and Mrs. Mitchell is the chairman of its Ladies Aid Society. Mrs. Bass was interviewed by the press and met informally by members of the congregation and of the Progressive Party.

Mrs. Bass was one of the early organizers of the NAACP and served on its national board for many years. For 40 years, she has been a member of the Order of the Elks and the Eastern Star and is an honorary member of Hadassah.

Harry Bridges Urges Labor's Declaration of Independence

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — A working-class Declaration of Independence was urged in a Fourth of July column by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Writing in his column, "On the Beam," in the union's paper, The Dispatcher, Bridges says:

This is the 176th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence.

In 1776 we renounced our allegiance to a foreign tyranny and declared ourselves free and independent of Great Britain. We gave several reasons for our action. They included the fact that we were suffering from various befalls of a very definite nature, such as:

"He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone. . . ."

"He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power."

"... imposing Taxes on us without our consent . . . cutting off our trade with all parts of the world . . . depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury. . . ."

KING WAS A PIKER

Sounds just like the Truman administration, doesn't it? But it was King George III of England, and in some ways he was a piker compared with what we've got right now.

For George III never drafted American colonists during peacetime; he never sent Americans overseas in peacetime; he never declared war for us without consulting our citizens; and with all his Stamp Taxes and Tea Taxes and what have you, he never thought of the withholding tax, that grabs your wages before you can get hold of them, or any of the scores of hidden taxes that eat up your income without your even noticing it. Take a look at the average production worker today, making an average of \$3,380 a year and with a wife and one kid. He pays \$513 in taxes—most of them hidden in his rent, and high prices.

The American colonist in 1776 said: "Taxation Without Representation Is Tyranny!" And in view of what has been going on in our country for some time now, maybe it is time for us to declare our in-

dependence of domestic tyranny.

ANTI-LABOR LAWS

Maybe it is time we refused allegiance to an administration that is hopelessly corrupt and whose cronies "eat out our substance" as the Declaration describes the "swarms of officers" the fat old King sent here to hound our people.

For why should working men and women offer allegiance to an administration that, so far from passing laws that are "necessary for the public good," is grinding out one anti-labor law after another?

Why should workers, who constitute the majority of the population support a swarm of public officials who are owned and controlled by the "private power" Franklin Roosevelt warned about way back in 1938?

What percentage is there for the average American in a government stacked with brass hats, so that the military practically makes our foreign (and domestic) policy these days, instead of the citizens themselves?

Are we supposed to lie back and take everything dished out by an outfit that has so far subverted the courts and the Department of Justice that they are even trying to control our very thoughts?

Or isn't it about time, 176 years after we cut our ties with a British tyranny, that we "dissolve the political bands which have connected" us with an American tyranny, owned lock, stock and barrel by the National Association of Manufacturers and the political hacks of the Republican and Democratic Parties?

Said the writers of the Declaration, whose very words are considered "subversive" by phony politicians and government agencies these days:

"... to secure these rights (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) governments are instituted among men . . . whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

If working men and women

want a government that truly represents them, they will have to elect one.

If they want a government that does not tax them without permitting them representation in Congress, they will have to find candidates who will do their will—preferably working men and women themselves—not candidates chosen for them in back rooms by bankers, gangsters, cheap wardheelers and crooked politicians.

If they want a government that will work for peace instead of war; that will carry out the promises of the Declaration and the guarantees of the Constitution, they will have to form their own political party and refuse any longer to act as rubber stamps for the Pendergast gang of Truman, a Chase National Bank, a General Motors Corporation and their stooges like Eisenhower or any of their ilk.

Only by the workers' active participation in the democratic process can American democracy truly be made to work in the interests of the majority of its citizens. Just as ILWU can only remain a democratic union so long as the rank and file is active and is allowed by its elected officers, especially local ones, to be active in its affairs.

B. F. Goodrich Workers Vote Strike Power

AKRON, Ohio. — Rubber workers at seven B. F. Goodrich plants throughout the country gave their negotiating committee authority to call a strike if present negotiations became deadlocked.

Akron rubber workers voted 10 to 1 in favor of strike action after a series of special emergency union meetings heard a report from union leaders who have been negotiating for a new contract since June 9.

Union demands are reported to contain a 25-cent package proposal including a wage increase, increased pensions and vacation benefits. Thus far the company has refused to grant any demands.

The present contract expired July 15.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Voters to Put All Candidates on Spot On End Korea War

Story on Page 3; Editorial on Page 5

Cold War Blocks Gains for Negro People, Says Mrs. Bass

CHARGING that neither of the two "old parties" will act for peace or on the demands of the Negro people for civil rights legislation and representation in government, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass opened her campaign for Vice President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket with a seven-state speaking tour of the midwest. She made her first speech in Des Moines.

"No matter what the promises of the Democratic Party may be," Mrs. Bass said, "the record of the Truman Administration shows that will be only hollow and empty pledges—and the Republicans have not even bothered to take a stand on specific civil rights issues."

Mrs. Bass, who is the first Negro woman ever to be selected for such a high office by any political party, will speak through-



MRS. BASS

out her tour on the Progressive Party platform of "peace, freedom and security," and will explain her position that the "cold war hysteria" prevents even minor gains for the Negro people.

She will outline the Progressive Party's specific 11-point civil rights platform which includes demands for FEPC, Federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, for an end to segregation and discrimination in housing, in governmental employment, in the armed forces, and in the nation's capital, and for full representation of the Negro people at all levels of public office.

Following her current trip, Mrs. Bass will campaign through the South, the Middle Atlantic states and the West Coast.

Randall's Is. Peace Rally on Aug. 20

MEHELIA JACKSON, great American gospel singer; Mary Lou Williams, famous piano stylist and her trio; Charles Weidman, famous American dancer and his Theatre Dance Group; Morris Carnovsky, Broadway and Hollywood star, are among the artists who have been signed to perform at a spectacular Concert and Rally for Peace on Wednesday evening, Aug. 20 at 7 p.m. at the Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, the New York Peace Institute announced.

A number of prominent Americans, with different points of view on the question of peace, will also address the audience.

General admission tickets at \$1, including tax, and reserved section tickets at \$2, including tax, can be purchased at the offices of the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., 5th floor.

New York Peace Institute, of which Rev. Edward D. McGowan is Chairman, and Rev. Reginald H. Bass is Co-chairman, is an educational agency which works with church groups, neighborhood peace groups, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other community organizations, by publishing various educational materials on peace issues, and sponsoring platforms for the debate and discussion of questions relating to peace, from various points of view.

'The Olympic Spirit' Is a Spirit for Peace

By LESTER RODNEY

WHEN OVER 5,000 YOUNG athletes from 69 nations come together on the athletic field for spirited yet sporting competition, it is bound to become a rousing and unmistakable demonstration for peace. The 1952 Olympic Games now in progress in Helsinki, Finland,

are just that. Right down from the "top," where the Finnish officials pleaded for a world truce—a cessation of all fighting—and where the International Olympic Committee voted the Chinese

People's Republic into the Games, to the cordial and respectful relations of the athletes of different countries, the Games have smashed through the "inevitable war" hoax, the "iron curtain" lie, and affirmed that the ordinary people who have nothing to gain from war are not mad at each other.

AN AMERICAN athlete expressed this sentiment three days before the Games even opened. A group of American athletes went over to the Soviet camp to watch their Russian opposite numbers in training and see the formal flag raising ceremony.

The Soviet team leader making the brief traditional speech would up with the sentiment:

"Long live friendship between nations and peace in all the world."

When the storm of applause had died down, Fortune Gordien, discus star from Minnesota, commented: "A nice sentiment. I'm not mad at anybody."

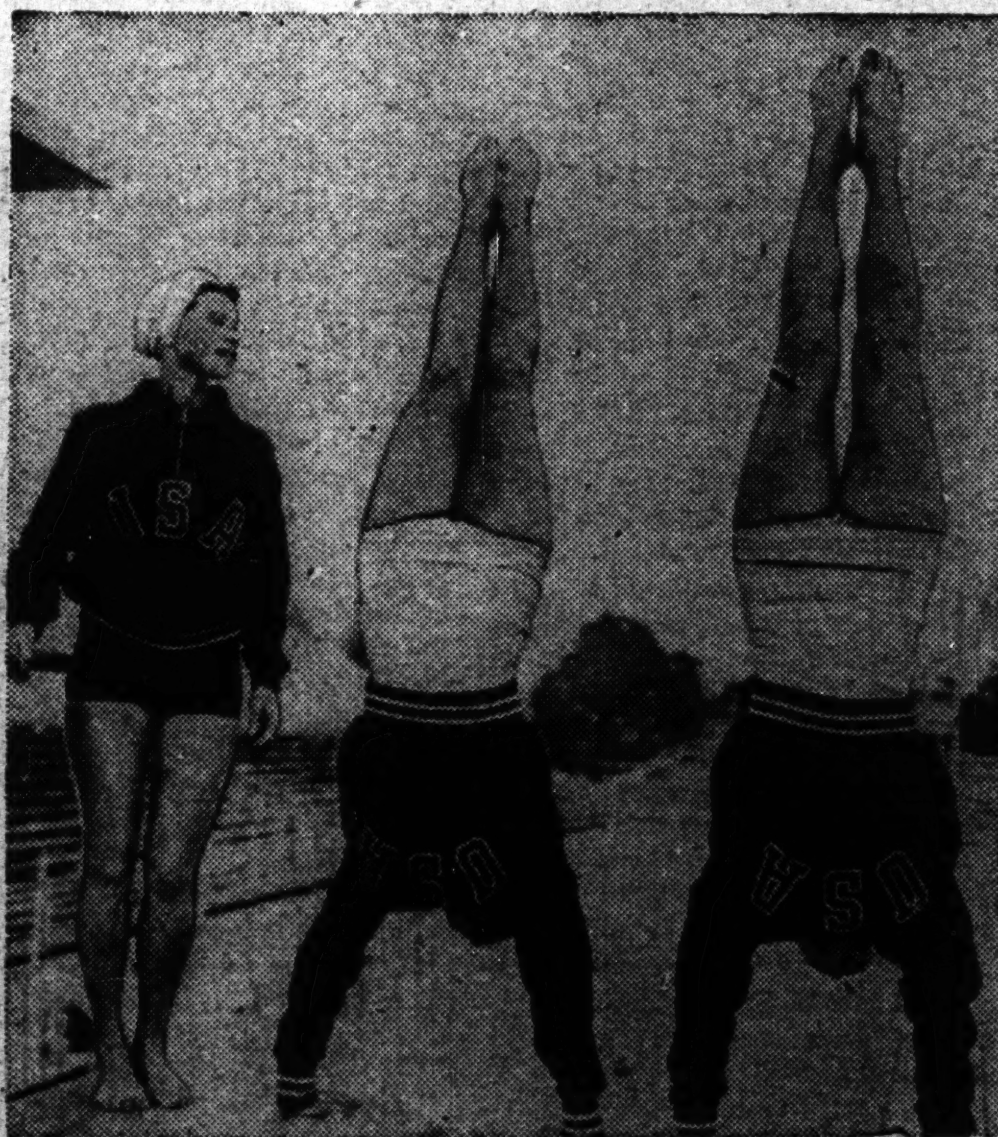
THE ATHLETES of the two big countries that crushed Hitler then got together in the most friendly fashion, setting the tone for the rest of the Games. Soviet and American athletes shook hands all around, chatted about each others' records and styles, compared techniques. Bob Fuchs, Yale's great shot put star, and Nina Dunbadze, the Soviet Union's great world record-holding discus champ, and city councilwoman in Tbilisi, hit it off swell. Fuchs later told reporters "They're swell people."

The note of surprise by an American fed to the ears back home with fantastic anti-Russian propaganda was sounded by Tippy Goes, head of the American oarsmen. Finding themselves right next to the Russian headquarters, and after friendly waving to and fro as they practiced the Americans accepted an invitation to drop in. Said Goes:

"From what I'd heard I expected to get my ears chewed off. Instead they couldn't have been nicer. They're a swell bunch of fellows."

When the Soviet oarsmen heard the Americans were short of a single scull for practice sessions,

(Continued on Page 8)



AMERICAN MAIDS at Helsinki for the Olympic diving contests. Jump Irwin (left) watches as Paula Myers and Pat McCormick limber up at Olympic Village in Finland.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

Peace Message To Americans

Ilya Ehrenburg distinguished Soviet writer says Americans "have a right to choose the way of life which pleases you . . . but to avoid war one must get together and come to terms."

Shop Letters

A weekly page of workers' letters from shops and mines.

Selecting the Olympic Team

There has been much criticism of the method of picking athletes for the world games. But it has its advantages in providing representation of minority groups.

Germ War Facts

Frederic Joliot-Curie answers the claims of UN delegate Warren Austin on the use of germ warfare in China and Korea.

Challenge from The South

The fight for the ballot, for civil rights, jobs. The Worker's Negro Affairs Editor begins a new series on the South today.

Women Today

A weekly page of women's activities here and abroad.

Also Columns And Features

On vital and timely topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

★
LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suifu dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fechteler has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria 'under certain circumstances,' and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

★
THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chevallerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program.

"The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

★
CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

• A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fechteler declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

• U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and from New Delhi to London, and

presumably from there to Washington.

• The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Why July 27 Will Be a Big Holiday in the Soviet Union

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

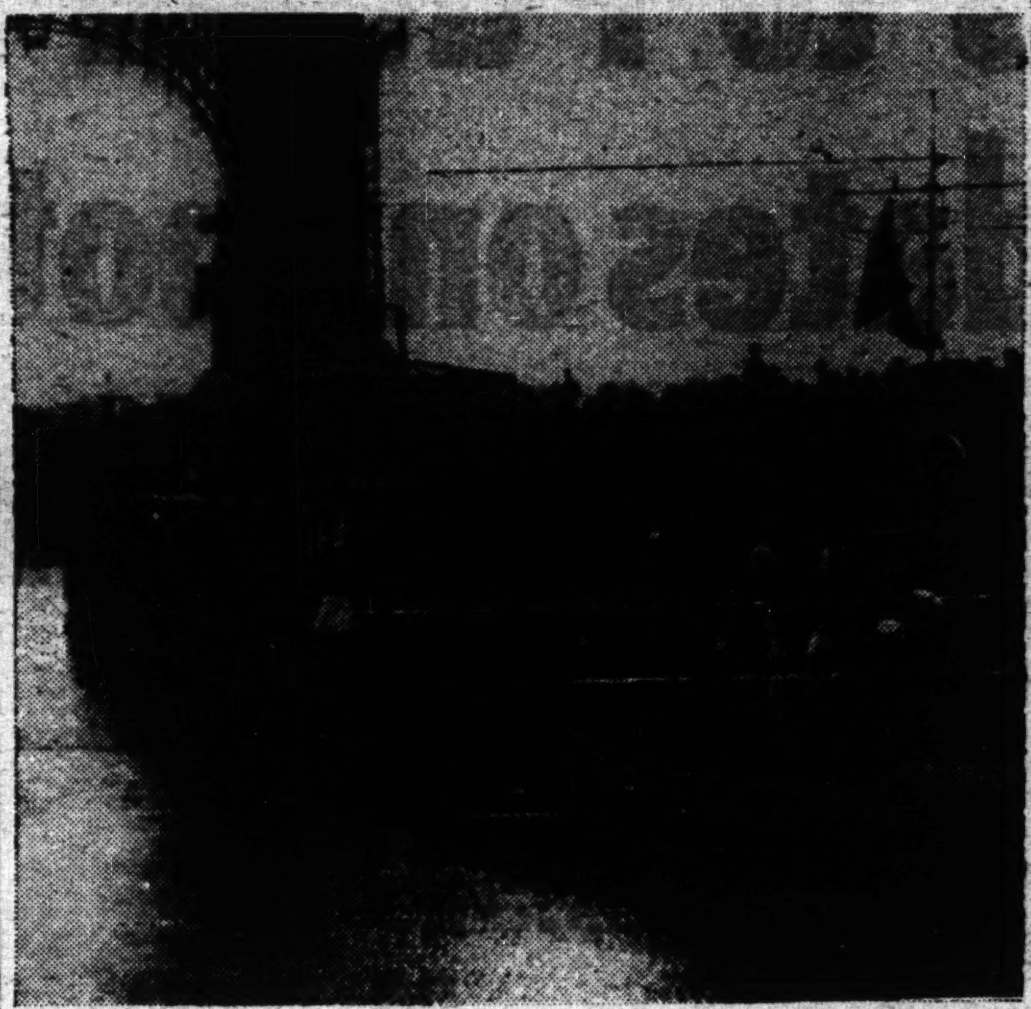
MOSCOW, USSR
JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal for V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

★
FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

★
IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

★
NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, L. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of course grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs "better music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

★
ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

★
IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadeh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadeh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as out-

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the weekend ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

★
THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadeh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadeh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticized him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

★
THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadeh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadeh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Attorney General Parsons.

Demos, Like GOP, Appease Dixiecrats

(Continued from Page 3)

liams of Michigan and Rep. Roosevelt of New York to water down their rule. It has been amended to exempt delegations from states which have laws which make such a pledge impossible.

WEDNESDAY morning's Chicago Sun-Times described the situation as follows: "an important factor in arriving at the suggested compromise was the likelihood that Stevenson would get the nomination. Stevenson is a moderate on the issues which divide north and south."

The Negro-Labor-Liberal grouping advanced as the No. 1 objective of its civil rights plank that the Democratic Party would pledge to amend Senate Rule 22 under which Dixiecrats have been able to filibuster to death all civil rights legislation. Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) who represented this group on the platform drafting committee stated repeatedly in public sessions of the committee that there could be no civil rights legislation enacted by Congress unless this rule, which gives 33 Senators an absolute vote over legislation, was changed.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE had concluded its sessions and prepared to report its platform to the convention, however, the pledge had been watered down to a generalized statement of opposition to filibustering which was placed in a separate section of the platform dealing with Congressional reorganization.

This compromise was engineered by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, a Russell supporter and himself a prominent aspirant for the Vice Presidential nomination. McKINNEY insisted on the compromise because of the threat to bolt the convention issued by leaders of Dixiecrat delegations. The exception thus allowed, however, completely defeated the purpose of the loyalty pledge.

Six states, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas have state laws

which require that before the name of the national convention nominees are placed on the ballot, the state delegations must make a report to either a state convention or state committee, which have the final say in determining whether or not the state organization will support the official candidates. These laws were adopted at the instructions of the white supremacy leaders precisely for the purpose of circumventing any decisions of the national convention which they did not like.

It is ironical therefore, that these laws should now be permitted to serve as an excuse for the refusal of the white supremacy delegates to give a pledge of party loyalty. Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, for instance, who heads the Georgia delegation, enacted the Georgia law on this subject. Yet he has been able to disavow the loyalty pledge because "it contravenes the law of the sovereign state of Georgia."

Coast Trial

(Continued from Page 5)

mass meetings which extolled the virtues of Marxism-Leninism," said the prosecutor, "and that various of these defendants were at these meetings, and some of them spoke."

These presumably were the "proven overt acts." As for others of the defendants, Binns called their names, pointed out testimony to show that they had been "in the Communist Party for a long, long time—back to 1933 and 1935."

"The evidence has placed these people in responsible party position. I'm not going to wear out my throat going into any more detail," the chief prosecutor concluded.

★

THUS he rested the government's case on the mass of books and literature which the jury was asked to interpret as teaching overthrow of the government by force and violence. This the jury was expected to do by adopting Binns' ridiculous "Aesopian" interpretations of quotations torn out of context. The government had "proved" that the Communist Party taught and advocated what was in the books and that the defendants were in positions of party leadership.

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Steel Strikers

(Continued from Page 3)

10 percent of the workers on strike are not in the union.

ONE SIGN of what the steel companies are anxious to develop is the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph (Hearst) vicious editorial across the front page last Tuesday calling for a back-to-work movement and demanding that the union drop the union shop demand. The editorial reads like the strikebreaking newspaper calls in the pre-Wagner Act days—like those that helped break the great steel strike of 1919 led by William Z. Foster.

Another sign was the speech of U. S. Steel's vice-president John A. Stephens before the Wage Policy Committee in which he sought to explain why his company granted a union shop to its coal miners but won't give it in steel.

He said the company was "Pearl Harbored" into granting the union shop to the coal miners by an arbitration award handed down on the day the Japanese attacked. The implication was plainly left that the company still intends to "correct" the situation in coal.

THERE ARE, of course, other factors to explain the attitude of the "Big Six." The situation is apparently still not "ripe" enough for the big hike in the price of steel they seek. There still isn't the necessary scarcity. Business journals report that there is still a big stockpile of consumer goods made of metal and no serious shortages have been felt as yet. The screams about shortages for military purposes proved a bigger fake than ever. It is now admitted that the armaments program has not yet suffered to any important degree.

There seems to be a sharp struggle within the administration on what price increase to grant the companies. Price stabilizer Ellis Arnall still screams that \$2.82 is all the steel companies can get on a ton. Some other administration spokesmen assured the steel companies as high as \$56.0 a ton. The companies apparently feel that the shortage must be more serious if the "\$5.60 group" is to gain the upper hand in the administration, and the consumers be willing to pay up.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION is also no small matter in the picture. The "Big Six," ardent backers of Eisenhower, want to utilize the situation against the Democratic Party, and especially its labor block. This fits into their line against the "laborite" or "socialist" government as they falsely paint the Truman administration. The labor leaders, on the other hand, are slow in seizing upon the opportunity to turn the political tables against Eisenhower's big business backers.

Starvation, meanwhile, is spreading among the strikers. Most of the major steel states do not provide unemployment insurance for strikers after a certain period. New York is one of the notable exceptions that allows jobless checks after the seventh week on strike which means Bethlehem Steel workers of Lackawanna and some other areas could soon get some relief.

But in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and other states they demand a pauper's oath for possible home relief.

RELIEF APPLICATIONS are pouring in at a tremendous flow. More than 2,000 have applied for relief in Gary where the country's largest mill is located. Especially affected are Negro strikers who in most cases are in wage classifications under \$1.50 an hour. Ever workers with saving accounts up to \$400 have exhausted them since June 2.

For some unexplained reason the steel union has not yet acknowledged publicly or even mentioned the offer of a \$10,000,000 loan by the United Min Workers. While a meeting of CIO vice-presidents last week voted full "moral and financial" support there was no word yet of the

writing, of any substantial donations.

The strike is entering its crucial stage. Obviously it will take several millions of dollars to meet the emergency needs. This is hard-

ly the time to worry about the status of union treasuries. If the steel workers lose, the ultimate effect will be far worse on the treasuries of many unions in this country.

STEVE NELSON READS, GETS LETTERS, ONE FOR \$13,291.98

(Continued from Page 3)

at Walter Lowenfels, the Daily Worker reporter, while he spoke. And he left the court room as he finished.

Gunter's self-disqualification on the Americans Battling Communism issue throws the spotlight on A.B.C. leader Montgomery's refusal to disqualify himself.

MONTGOMERY, who is a candidate for the State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, has another worry this last week.

The judge admitted to a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter that he was "worried" by the lack of support he was getting for the Nelson sentence in his mail bag.

The judge said that he got only seven letters commending the 20-year sentence.

But "hundreds" of persons have protested the sentence in letters and cables, he ruefully conceded. Two of the cable protests came from Italy. One was from the Italian Democratic Jurists' organization. The judge said the Ital-

ian lawyers spoke of "that splendid anti-fascist Steve Nelson."

Many more protests have been pouring in to District Attorney James F. Malone in his courthouse offices in Pittsburgh. The protests come from indignant citizens who insist that Nelson has the traditional right to bail on pending appeal.

A word from Malone would bring Nelson's release at once. Otherwise he have to cook in the torrid County Jail until late September when the Superior Court meets again and may give a decision on the bail issue.

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Call for reservations

Olympic Spirit for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

they insisted on lending them one. The eight-oared U.S. crew from Annapolis effected souvenir swaps with the Russian crew. Soon the swapping became wholesale with many of the American athletes wearing Soviet sports emblems and the white doves representing peace. Many had never heard of the peace movement as such and thought it a swell idea.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION gave its idea of the Olympic Games five minutes after the train pulled in from Leningrad with the first contingent of athletes. Piotr Sobolev, the Soviet equivalent of our Avery Brundage as far as position goes, told American reporters:

"We see the Olympics as an opportunity for all the world's sportsmen to meet in a friendly atmosphere and learn to know each other."

Pressed for a prediction as to who would win the overall team championship, he good naturedly refused to predict, saying: "We have come to Helsinki fully aware that the best men and women will win in each event regardless of what country they come from."

(After a few days' competition it became evident that this was going to be a very exciting competitive Olympics, unlike that of 1948 when the U.S. romped home by hundreds of points over second place Sweden. The land of socialism, where sports for the people were unknown 35 years ago, was showing lots of young talent on the way up in its first Olympic competition.)

THE THEME of peace rang from other sections of the "west" too. In dedicating the British camp, Lord Burghley of England put the yearning of the world's people for peace into eloquent words, saying:

"The Olympic spirit is strong not only in Finland but throughout the world. The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions of people there is a prayer for peace and goodwill among nations."

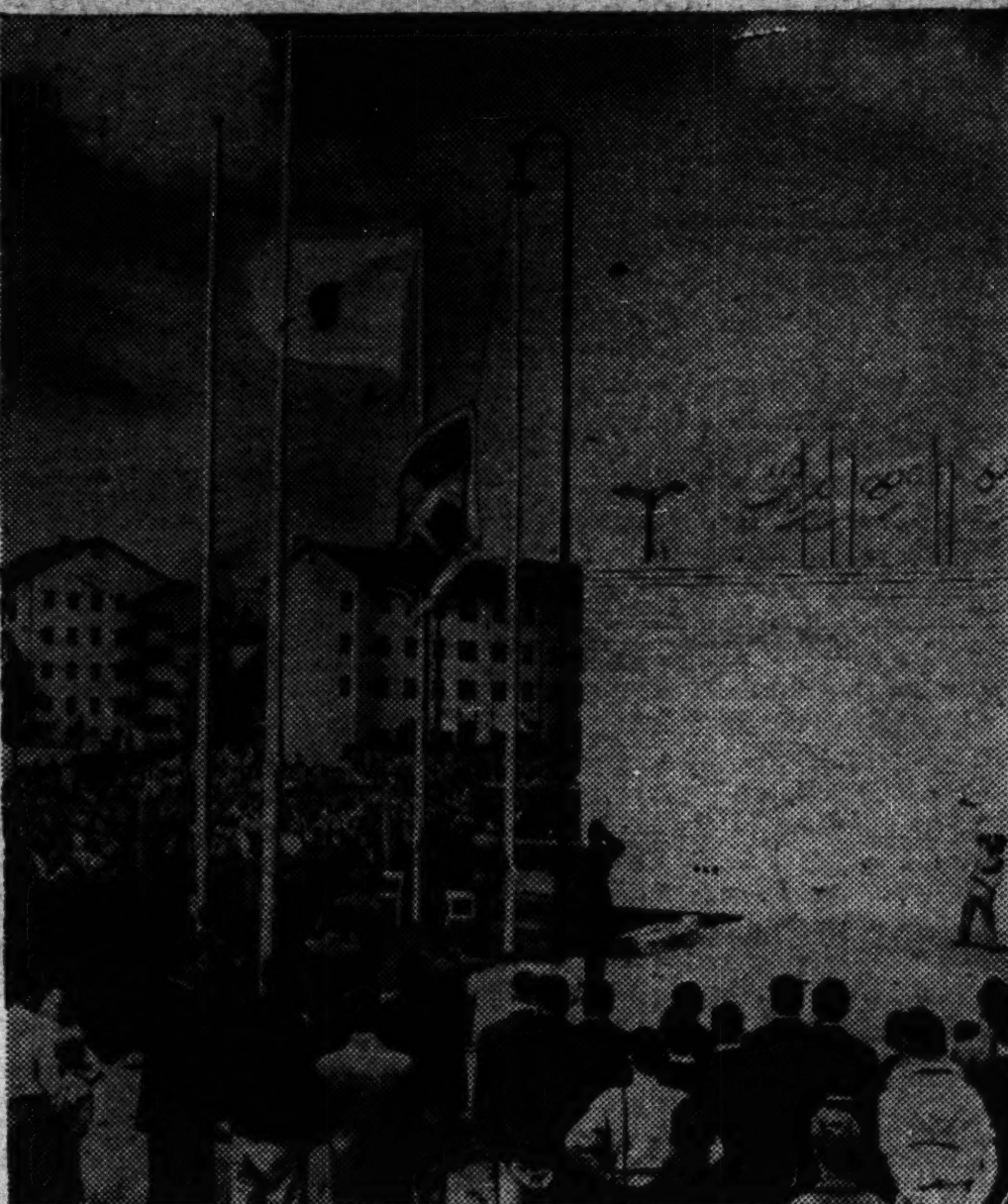
This feeling found vivid expression in exchange visits between Soviet and British sportsmen, during which Sandy Duncan, British team leader, broke out the Scotch whiskey and proposed toasts all around for world peace and goodwill.

ON THE BASKETBALL floor, "East" and "West" again met and carried out the same theme. Before the Canada-Romania game the latter presented the Canadians with gift books about their country. When the Romanian star went out near the end, the entire Canadian team, which won the game, applauded him and warmly shook his hand.

So it went. Nobody asked each other what their politics were, nor did they allow the fact that they lived under different economic set-ups to become a bar to friendship. This was co-existence in life. Seventy thousand sports fans in the Olympic Stadium cheered wildly for Czechoslovakia's great Emil Zatopek as he mounted the victory rostrum after his 10,000 meter victory, for the three Soviet women who swept the discus, for the three American men who swept the shot put.

At the Helsinki suburb of Jolles the World Federation of Democratic Youth in a tent city welcomed 6,000 campers from 20 countries with music, dancing, singing and good fellowship.

The insanity of atom bomb propaganda seems a distant nightmare as the youth of the world meet in person.



Flag-raising ceremonies (above) opened Games in Finland.



A couple of winners were Walt Davis (right) and Lt. Ken Wiesner shown holding their Olympic medals after placing first and second in the high jump.

'I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors'

When Bob Richards of the U.S. finally won the Olympic pole vault, the first man to congratulate him was Peter Denisenko of the USSR, who hugged him warmly. Denisenko was one of the four vaulters who broke the world mark. Said Richards later:

"The Olympics has helped the cause of friendship. This is the greatest thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors here do."

SUIT HOLDS UP DEMOLITION OF VETS' TEMPORARY HOMES

Destruction of city-operated temporary veterans projects has been stopped for the time being by a legal challenge supported by organized tenants groups; it was stated yesterday by the Rego Park Project Tenants Association.

New York Supreme Court hearings are pending for injunctions designed to force the New York City Housing Authority to reopen thousands of empty project apartments to eligible applicants. Meanwhile, the Authority has agreed to stop further demolition until the issue is decided in the New York Supreme Court, according to Sol Fischer, counsel for the tenant interest.

A preliminary argument for a temporary injunction restraining destruction is scheduled for Thursday.

Fischer indicated he would seek the temporary injunction against

the Authority's "gentleman's agreement" because the city is still permitting removal of stall showers and other plumbing by contractors who have bought them. Presumably, the Authority's promise will immediately stop the work of wrecking crews made up of prisoners from Welfare Island who have been pulling down the barracks type buildings in Castle Hill project, the Bronx.

It is also interpreted by the tenant organizations to mean that no more temporary project tenants can be forced into other temporary apartments because of the city's consolidation and demolition plans.

Plaintiffs in the court challenge are four veterans and one widow who live in distressing housing conditions and who maintain that the city has illegally denied them housing in the temporary

Win 7-Week Strike At Amer. Safety Razor

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS on strike, 1,200 workers of the American Safety Razor Corp. of Brooklyn, won a 10-cent-an-hour package and a complete union shop. The strike, one of the hardest-fought of the current labor struggles in the city, attracted wide labor support with many unions, contributing food, money and pickets. This support came from progressive-led as well as CIO unions led by conservatives.

The workers are members of Local 475, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

THE TERMS include a four-cent raise across the board retroactive to May 1; a third week vacation for workers with 15 years service and the UE's group insurance and welfare plan which cover life, surgical, medical, hospitalization and liability insurance for the entire family of the worker paid for entirely by the company. Formerly the workers paid half (58 cents to \$1.22 a week) for a less adequate plan which had to cost extra to cover his entire family.

ALONG WITH the full union shop the union also knocked out the company's so-called "management prerogatives" clause which the company used to fire workers and dodge the handling of grievances through the stewards machinery.

The contract was enthusiastically approved by a meeting of strikers Wednesday night. Maintenance crews began to return to work on the following day to prepare the plant for resumption of operations.

Gurley Flynn Birthday Parties Mapped

A month-long round of birthday celebrations for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the 15 defendants on trial under the Smith Act in New York, was announced yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

The veteran labor fighter who has been a leader in every major strike struggle and civil liberties battle since 1906 will be 62-years-old on Sept. 7.

The formation of birthday committees to prepare parties and other activities between Aug. 14 and Sept. 14 for Mrs. Flynn was undertaken by CEDC executive board members.

Activities proposed by CEDC for the month include birthday parties to be conducted by individuals and organizations in every community and city where Mrs. Flynn's friends reside. A group of her friends in Queens and Brooklyn have already planned a series of such parties, Sam Kanter, CEDC executive secretary, reported.

AID STEEL UNION

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The American Newspaper Guild, CIO convention to send \$25,000 to striking steelworkers.

Elder Citizens Hardest Bit by Arms Program

FORTY PERCENT of all Americans receiving old age social security benefits are forced to live on \$50 or less a month, a government survey disclosed last week. The 4,500,000 persons receiving old age and survivors insurance payments were revealed to be among the most severe casualties of the armaments budget which has axed appropriations for national welfare in order to spur war preparations. On top of that the military economy has caused a spiralling inflation which has added still greater hardships on older persons.

The survey, released by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, brought out that two-thirds of those getting old-age insurance payments had little or no income other than that they received from social security. Only one-eighth had independent incomes amounting to more than \$50 a month.

But even with independent income added to social security payments, only about 40 percent had as much as \$50 a month.

A TYPICAL old age insurance recipient was described as a seventy-year-old man who lived "third floor back" and had less than \$200 in his savings account because of the "relentless advance of living costs."

Some beneficiaries were in the upper income brackets, however. One percent were found to have assets of \$50,000 or more. Only two persons had more than \$1,000,000 and were drawing insurance payments.

Up until recently insurance recipients were not permitted to earn more than \$50 a month and still received payments. Under a law recently signed by President Truman they can now earn up to \$75 a month.

Ewing's report pointed out, however, that the majority of beneficiaries are disabled or too old to work.

Morning Course on The Negro Question

A one-week morning course on "The Negro Question" will be taught by Albert Prago at the Jefferson School of Social Science, July 28 through Aug. 1. The class meets daily from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., beginning Monday. Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas.

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Ilya Ehrenburg writes A Peace Message to Americans

By ILYA EHRENBURG

THIS spring, when I was in Copenhagen, a Danish girl said to me: "Everybody's talking about war, and I have three children. The papers write that it's the Russians' fault, they want to destroy the American way of life. I don't live the Russian way or the American way, I live my own life. I don't say it's anything special, but I don't want anybody to stop me. I don't understand anything about politics, but this can't go on. . . ."

"This can't go on. . . ." These words wake an echo in everyone. It may be that during the past years the danger of war has not increased, it has also not grown less. When the doctor says of a man exhausted by a long illness that his condition shows no change, this is ground for concern. Not only is the war of which a handful of criminals dream dreadful—dreadful likewise are the fervor of waiting, the mutual mistrust, the lies, the hatred, the blank walls cutting off one people from another, the clash of arms, the younger generation growing up haphazard, the death-dealing inventions ranged against the increasing defenseless of man.

Every expression can be interpreted variously, but it appears there is no expression that admits of so many or so varied interpretations as "way of life." For President Truman, the American way of life is the policy of the State Department or the intrigues of the Pentagon. For the plain American citizen the concept "American way of life" is the life he likes, work, family, an automobile, American football, jazz, an exciting film, a speech in the club or a sermon in church, fun on Sunday and cares on Monday. Every person has a right to like or dislike such a way of life, to rate it high or to rate it low, but if this way of life pleases the Americans nobody has any right to interfere with it. And nobody is interfering with it. For millions of plain Americans, the expression "American way of life" is associated with streamlined automobiles and good roads, prefabricated houses, refrigerators and television sets—whether he owns these or sees them in the shops, with the possibility of shaking hands with a senator or even with the President, with an easy unaffectedness, with the Sunday idealism that mollifies the business ruthlessness of every day, with democratic manners that smooth over social inequality, with the fantasy of a lucky chance that may transform the homeless beggars to an all-powerful millionaire. It is time the plain American should understand that the Russians are not massing to deprive him of his little Ford, that the Chinese have no intention of meddling with television programs in the U. S. A., that the Koreans do not lust after the Smith's refrigerator, that the Poles are unconcerned whether the aforesaid Mr. Smith shakes or does not shake the hand of Dulles or even Truman, and into the bargain dreams of making not only millions but billions.

Every people cherishes its way of life. The plain American, who likes the American way of life, must respect the manners, laws, customs, tastes of other peoples. You cannot inoculate an ideology with a bomb.

I do not know to whose taste may be the regime of Syngman Rhee, against which even the ministers he nominates



Ilya Ehrenburg (left) and Yves Farge, president of the French Peace Movement, at the recent meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin.

"I have been to America, much I likes; and much I didn't like. I have met Americans who have been to my country—much they liked and much they didn't like," says the distinguished Soviet writer. "You have a right to choose the way of life which pleases you," he says . . . "but to avoid the peril of war one must sit together at one table and come to terms. . . ."



Chinese peace leader Kuo Mojo (left) Vice President of China, and Emil Hsiao, secretary of the World Peace Council, at the Council's recent meeting in Berlin.

rise in revolt. But let us assume that this regime arouses pleasure in certain Americans. Very well, they have the right to praise him, but they will be wrong if they reckon that burning Pyongyang with napalm will convince its inhabitants of the superiority of the American way of life.

I have been to America, much I liked; and much I didn't like. I have met Americans who have been to my country—much they liked and much they didn't like. There are things that can be argued about and from argument, it is said, is born truth. The American authorities declare every few days that they do not like the system in the Soviet Union. That's their business. To us, Soviet people, there is much in America itself we find distasteful, for example we frankly wish that Americans disliked black deeds and not black skins—that they respected the dollar a bit less and men a bit more. However, that's the Americans' own business. The plain American must understand that it is impossible, in the name of his own liberty, real or fancied, to try to deprive other peoples of their liberty. The "Voice of America" announces regularly to all and sundry that in America has been set up a "Society for the Liberation of Russia," with a man at its head who only recently was U. S. Ambassador in Moscow. In my country there is not and could not be a Society for the Liberation of America. However much we may desire the elimination of race discrimination in the U. S. A., we know

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)

Challenge from The South

*The fight for the ballot, for civil rights, jobs.
The Worker's Negro Affairs Editor begins a
new series on the South today based on a 6,000-
mile trip through ten southern states.*

By ABNER W. BERRY

I HAVE just completed a trip of more than 6,000 miles through ten southern states during which I talked to editors, teachers, labor leaders, farmers, housewives and workers. In addition to these, I came in contact with a number of minor government officials while collecting statistical material in State capitals.

From these sources I got an understanding of the extent and the potential of the fight for civil rights now taking the center of the stage in the current political drama. The fight for an equal right to an education was removed from the "objective" precincts of United States Courts and placed in terms human beings—millions of them—battling against 18th Century conditions in the year of 1952. The fight for a right to a job was not a political football, but a campaign that had to be won by millions of city-stranded Negroes no longer needed on farms and unwilling to remain social and political wards limited to marginal "service" jobs.

In the ghettos of southern cities from Louisville to the Gulf of Mexico and east to the Carolinas and Florida, Negro leaders were occupied with the fight for the ballot. And I was able to observe many of the "oases" where the winning of the ballot had brought new civic improvements and had stayed the hand of the would-be "legal lyncher." But a closeup view of the political movement among the Negro people showed that in most cases the right to vote was far from being won. For example, of the more than 600,000 Negro Alabamians above the age of 21, less than 40,000 of them have won acceptance as electors. And in almost every case, the Negro majority counties, just like Malan's South African fascist political set-up, had lily-white voters' lists.

However, there were social attitudes in the South which could not be measured statistically, but which have to be reported. Everywhere, and especially among white students, intellectuals and businessmen, one is made aware of the impact resulting from the Negro people's fight for first class citizenship, the international criticism of America's racism and the undertow of fear that the Negroes' freedom fight might break out of its present legal and legislative bounds and become allied with the white workers in a mass struggle.

Invariably, clerks and businessmen are courteous, even to addressing Negroes as "sir" and "ma'am," but this courtesy does not extend to "permitting" a Negro to drink from a "white" water fountain or to eat a sandwich at a "white" lunch counter. I have held conversations with state officials who would invite me to a seat in their offices and introduce themselves by name, but I was aware that to shake hands—even to offer mine to one of them—would have created a crisis in race relations.

In other words, the official South, is willing to dress up its racism, take off

some of its rougher edges, under the pounding of domestic struggle and foreign castigation. It is willing to grant to "educated" Negroes and "outside" Negroes a facade of enlightenment while it maintains all the institutions which deny to the entire Negro people their dignity as human beings who are the equals of all other human beings.

Gov. Hugh White, of Mississippi, assiduously courts the Negro intellectual leaders of his state, even to shaking hands with them in public. But a look at the Mississippi school system exposes the utter hypocrisy of the Governor's actions. Or the number of Negroes "permitted" to vote. Or the number of Negro artisans and skilled workers given jobs on the rash of public projects now under construction throughout the state.

I witnessed the advancement achieved by the Negro people's struggle during the past ten years—they are considerable in all fields. But the advances seem greater when measured against what the Negroes had ten years ago than against the present position of the white population. In articles to follow I will examine in detail some of the results of the fight for the vote, decent schools, jobs and equal justice in the South. In these articles we will view the picture of an area populated by some 40,000,000 Americans where an attempt is being made to graft an industrial empire onto a society whose relations still evidence semi-feudal roots. We will see a brutal, if shame-faced, racism distorting and stunting normal democratic development.

Finally, the South will appear as a challenge to the working class and to political liberals and progressives who, until now, have been content to limit their interest in the South to top-level alliances without the knowledge of a single southern county or factory or city ward. For the only anti-dote to Talmadge-ism and the Dixiecrats is the Negro liberation movement—as it exists in ward, county, factory and farm—allied with the organized workers as a whole.

It is too late to yell about the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition in Congress AFTER the 122 southern Representatives' and more than 22 U. S. Senators have been elected. Most of these allies of northern monopoly, it should be remembered, get to Washington by way of a road paved with the violated rights of Negro people. The struggle for an Administration headed in the direction of peace, social welfare, expanding democracy and world amity, it should be clear, is futile as long as southern Negroes remain shackled economically, socially and politically. And it doesn't matter that the shacklers are courteous and that the tether is flexible enough to permit of "successful" Negroes in a number of fields.

(A second article in this series will appear in the Daily Worker Monday.)



THE REV. JOHN DARR (left), American Secretary of the World Peace of Peace Council, is greeted by Heins Willmann, German peace leader, at the recent meeting of the Council in Berlin.

Ilya Ehrenburg Writes a Peace Message to U. S.

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

that this depends not on the growth of Soviet armaments but on the growth of the American conscience. Hitler, too, talked of "liberating Russia." He wanted to liberate Russia from the Russians. The plain American should be-think him whither leads the greed of the deceiver or the rivalry of the deceived.

You have a right to choose that way of life which pleases you, you have a right to choose between Democrat and Republican, between psycho-analysis and phzsiotherapy, between two boxers or two film stars, between the Rocky Mountain prairies or the Florida beaches, but you have not a right to choose between war and peace. No foreigner will call on you to answer for voting for one or another President for this or that law but all the peoples of this or that low, but all the peoples of the world will hold you responsible, though you be a good and peaceable man, if the authorities of your country venture to let loose a third world war.

It is not true that we, the Soviet people, hate America. We respect the American people, their genius, their achievements in science, their inventiveness, their industry. I add, speaking personally as a writer, I value very highly many American writers, despite the fact that their viewpoint is often so different from mine. I add, speaking as a man, I have been in the U. S. and met there many people both wise and good. No one in the Soviet Union has ever encroached upon nor ever will encroach upon the American way of life. Let every people live according to its rights. Let every people find the path to peace, whereby the ideal, interests and tastes of one people shall not interfere with any other people's living, thinking creating. It is impossible to impose on China the regime of Chiang Kai-shek, on the grounds that 19 American states voted for Chiang Kai-shek at the United Nations: one has to remember not only that the population of China is nearly twice as numerous as the population of all 19 American states combined, but also that the citizens of every state, whether large or small, have the right themselves to decide the regime they want.

To avoid the peril of war, one must

sit together at one table and come to terms. The Soviet people wants peace with any America, the America of the Progressives and the Republicans and Democrats. It wants peace with the American workers and with the American capitalists, it wants peace not only with its friends but with its enemies. It wants peace not because it is faint-hearted or weak, but precisely because its heart is large.

The plain American may say that there are sharp discords between the American and Soviet viewpoints on many questions. I am not a diplomat, I am not a specialist, in questions of atomic energy, nor an expert in international law. I am first and all the time a writer. But I know that many times the representatives of my country have proposed to the Americans that talks be started, and I know that many times the Americans have refused to talk. I am told, it will be hard to agree. This is true, agreement is not easy. For this is required, mutual goodwill, desire to find agreement. When Nazism threatened Europe and America, the Soviet Union and the U. S. agreed. Throughout the terrible years, our soldiers and the soldiers of America fought side by side for peace. This, for our part, we have not forgotten. Very well, then, too were ideological discords and difference of taste and conflicts of interest. Would then, a third world war be any less an evil than Hitler?

You, citizens of America, tell your responsible leaders to give up "bragging and threatening," to sit down round a table with Soviet representatives, with the representatives of the other great powers, and honestly try to reach agreement. Thereby you will save your country, your children, your future, too. I believe in the head and the heart of the American people. Later this year will be held a great Peace Congress, high hope of all the peoples. Let the people of America realize the importance of this Congress and send there a delegation that shall voice the will of every class and every party. I desire only to say that, in the persons of the Soviet delegates, they will find friends, able to appreciate the distinct path of every people, and desiring not to enforce on others their way of life, but to save the life, culture and future of all humanity.

Selecting the Olympic Team

There has been much criticism of the "do or die" method of picking track and field athletes for the world games in Helsinki. But it has its advantages, though, in providing representation of minority groups.

By STEVE MURDOCK

FIFTEEN of the 60 members of the United States men's Olympic track and field team which will compete in the Olympic Games opening July 19 in Helsinki, Finland, are Negroes. One is of Mexican parentage.

In view of the hullabaloo that is raised every four years over the manner in which the U. S. Olympic team is selected, these facts are particularly significant.

With the exception of a few special events like the marathon and the 50,000 meter walk, the U. S. team members are chosen on a basis of their performance in a single qualifying meet—in this case the final track and field tryouts for men, held in Los Angeles June 27-28.

Each Olympic year some outstanding U. S. Star fails to make the team through injury, accident or just plain failure to "have it" on that particular day. This year examples were plentiful. Dick Attlesey, world record holder in the high hurdles, and James Colliday, the undisputed champion of the nation's 100 meter runners, are cases in point. Injuries prevented both men from making the team. Don Gehrmann, one of the nation's top distance stars, just didn't have it in the 800 meter run.

THE CRIES FOR A CHANGE

So the howl goes up. Why not change the system? Why not have the team picked by committee, like so many other nations do? R. L. (Dick) Templeton, coach of the San Francisco Olympic Club, is one who has long argued against the U. S. selection method.

But one must wonder whether 25 percent of the team's membership would be Negro if the selection were left to any committee of track and field moguls, which, things being what they are, would undoubtedly be at least 90 percent white.

At the conclusion of the Los Angeles qualifying trials two weeks ago there was a ceremony. A group of former Olympic team members were selected to carry a giant Olympic flag onto the field. The members selected were all white, despite the fact that at least two Negro Olympians—Willie Steel, 1948 broad jump champion, and Dave Albritton, 1936 high jumper—were among the meet officials.

That's an indication of the type of

"selecting" done by the men who run track and field in the U. S.

Of course, they could scarcely overlook such tremendous Negro athletes as Mal Whitfield and Harrison Dillard, who will be mainstays of the current U. S. team, but it is doubtful if they would pick a team composed 25 percent of Negro athletes.

Under the current system they had no choice. The team is composed of the first three men in each event in the final trials, and there are no exceptions.

To get into the final trials it was necessary to be among the first six finishers in either the National Collegiate championships or the National Amateur Athletic Union championships. In addition, certain top men in the all-service championships were qualified.

RIGOROUS ELIMINATION TRIALS

So the U. S. team was picked by one of the most rigorous series of elimination meets imaginable. The nervous strain was tremendous. The heartbreaks were many. Craig Dixon, a hurdler on the 1948 Olympic team, buried his head and cried when he crashed into the eighth and nine hurdles in the 110 meter hurdles and finals and fell to the track in the Los Angeles Coliseum while Dillard, Jack Davis and Art Barnard swept on to win the prized Olympic berths.

Bob DeVinney of the University of Kansas, was regarded as almost a cinch to win a berth on the team as a 400 meter hurdler. But he hit the last hurdle, lost his speed and fell flat on his face as Ronald Blackman of the Army just managed to get his body across the finish line for the third qualifying line for the third qualifying spot ahead of the sprawling DeVinney.

ANOTHER METHOD?

These would appear to be powerful arguments in favor of another method of selection, but what method? "Name a fairer method," a devoted track and field follower once said during a heated debate on the subject.

Take the case of Javier Montes, who won the third U. S. Olympic spot at 1500 meters, the Olympic "mile." Montes, whose parents were born in Mexico, attends Texas Western College in El Paso. Although he had one of the best 1500 meter marks in the country, he was not rated among the "name" milers. He did not run in many big meets. He was not the type of runner who would have been picked by a committee.

Yet he outdistanced a top-flight field of milers to grab the third Olympic spot behind Bob McMillan of Occidental and Warren Dreutzler of the Army. Montes, it turned out, was the only man on the field with insurance. If he had failed to make the U. S. team, he would have been invited to represent Mexico.

Many nations do not have the problems that faces U. S. selectors. They do not have the numerical problem of a large number of contestants for a few team positions. They may have champions who will best the U. S. at Helsinki—but with the exception of larger nations such as the USSR—their selection problem is not as complicated.

The U. S. method has this unpromising quality—selection is based on performance, and performance alone. And for Negro athletes in the U. S., that's a rare opportunity.

Out of the 294 athletes who qualified



for the tryouts in Los Angeles, 30—or 14 percent—were Negroes. Exactly half of those 30 made the team. Compare this with other sports, particularly with the snob-dominated sports—tennis, swimming, golf, crew, etc. Even in track there are major problems of lack of opportunity to train and compete for working class and minority aspirants, but it's a comparatively democratic sport.

LOS ANGELES JEFFERSON HIGH

This, plus the example of great Negro track champions, as typified by Jesse Owens, is undoubtedly responsible for the great number of outstanding Negro track and field athletes in the nation today.

Jefferson high school in Los Angeles is an example. It is virtually an all-Negro high school. Track is a great tradition. Year after year it has fielded the state's strongest high school track teams. Children not yet ready for high school emulate Jeff stars in races down Los Angeles sidewalks. The man who might emerge as the greatest running star of the Helsinki Olympics is a Jefferson graduate, Malvin C. Whitfield. So is broad jumper George Brown.

Whitfield is defending Olympic champion at 800 meters and was third in the 1948 Olympics at 400 meters. This year he wants both titles, although a pulled muscle in the finals of the 400 meter qualifying race at Los Angeles (which he won anyway) may hamper him.

NEGROES WHO MADE U. S. TEAM

His effortless style, his tremendous ability to pace himself and conserve energy for the vital sprint make him one of the world's most admired runners. His winning time in the 800 meter qualifying race at Los Angeles was six-tenths of a second faster than his Olympic record. The week before at Long Beach he ran three 400 meter races in a single evening and wound up after midnight by beating the world record holder, George Rhoden of Jamaica, by a stride in 46.4 seconds.

He typifies the Negro athlete on the U. S. Olympic team, all of whom would be barred from competing for the swank athletic clubs that have so often won national championships—notably the New York Athletic Club, the San Fran-

cisco Olympic Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

In addition to Whitfield, the following Negroes made the U. S. team in open competition:

- Arnold Betton, a high jumper from Drake University who was certainly not rated among the top three of the nation in pre-season figuring but who came through with a vital third place jump of 6 feet 6½ inches when the chips were down.

- Jerome Biffle, a broad jumper, formerly from Denver University, who regained his college form in the Army and spanned 25 feet 2 inches for second place in that event and a spot on the team. His qualifying jump was almost eight inches better than his best for the season.

- Roland Blackman, 400 meter hurdler from the U. S. Army who ran 1.5 seconds faster than he ever ran in his life before to win the Olympic berth.

- Art Bragg, sprinter from Morgan State College in Baltimore who confounded the experts by winning the 100 meter qualifying trials in 10.5 seconds after having been counted out of championship contention because of a leg injury.

- George Brown, aforementioned broad jumper from UCLA who leaped 25 feet 1½ inches on his last jump to grab third place and make the team.

- Harrison Dillard, defending Olympic champion at 100 meters who made the team this year in his favorite event, the 110 meter hurdles, after failing at that event in 1948.

- James Gathers, a virtually unknown sprinter who was given his competitive opportunity this year by the U. S. Air Force and made the team in both the 400 meter relay and the 200 meter dash.

- Meredith Courdine of Cornell, who made the broadjump an all-Negro final by spanning 25 feet 4½ inches for first place.

- Ollie Matson, great All-American football player from the University of San Francisco who conquered a series of tremendous obstacles to run third behind Whitfield in the 400 meters and make the team in that spot—where he failed as a high school youth in '48.

- Bill Miller, the nation's most consistent javelin thrower, who tossed the spear 235 feet 8½ inches to lead Olympic team qualifiers in this event.

- Reginald Pearman, former New York University runner who was kept from an Olympic berth in 1948 by a spike wound and who staged a surprising comeback to win the National AAU 800 meter championship and then a third place qualifying spot on the Olympic team, beating out Gehrmann.

- George Shaw, Columbia University, a comparative outsider in winter figuring on the hop-step-and-jump, who led the qualifiers with an unusually long U. S. leap of 50 feet 5¼ inches.

- Andy Stanfield, formerly of Seton Hall and the swiftest U. S. sprinter since Mel Patton, who beat the disheartening problem of a pulled muscle to win his qualifying 200 meter final around one turn in 20.6 seconds. No one has even run the distance faster off a turn.

- Milton Campbell, sensational 18-year-old Plainfield N. J. high school student, who took second behind Bob Mathias among the decathlon qualifiers. It was the first time he ever competed in the 10 event program. He also came close to making the team in the 110 meter hurdles and ran in the 100 meter qualifying trials in Los Angeles.

They came through, all 15 of them, when the pressure was the toughest, and a team that's picked that way can't be too bad.



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World of Labor

A "Modest But Adequate" Budget: Do You Get It?

By GEORGE MORRIS

CIO AND AFL PUBLICATIONS have in recent weeks been publishing a table made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing the results of BLS' latest study of what it takes for its "modest but adequate" four-person family budget in the bureau's standard list of 34 cities. The unions appear to be impressed by the list because the great majority of even those in top brackets of average weekly earnings, do not come up to this "modest" budget.

There was a time when the BLS budget was looked upon by unions as far too low to be given attention. The annual budget figures of the Heller Institute of the University of California were viewed as closer to what a unionist would regard as "fair" living. But now most unions would readily settle for the average required to meet the BLS budget.

In viewing the BLS budget it must be borne in mind that since October 1951, the month upon which the latest budget is based, the BLS's own price index shows the cost of living rose by about 2 percent. Also the unions charge, the BLS index is based on calculations that do not produce a true measure of the cost of living. They are substantially weighted to favor those who pay the wages. But even without the above adjustments we get a BLS budget that ranges from a

low of \$3,812 a year in New Orleans (because it is claimed rents are low) to the highest—\$4,454 in Washington, D.C.

Other cities showed: New York, \$4,083; Chicago, \$4,185; Philadelphia, \$4,078; Detroit, \$4,195; Los Angeles, \$4,311; Cleveland, \$4,103; Milwaukee, \$4,387; Richmond, \$4,338; Birmingham, \$4,253; Houston, \$4,304; Seattle, \$4,280; Boston, \$4,217; Pittsburgh, \$4,203; Denver, \$4,199; San Francisco, \$4,263.

Look through the list and see for yourself how you measure up after you at least add eighty-odd dollars to the budget to make up for the 2 percent BLS says the cost of living rose since October.

The average earnings in manufacturing, according to BLS' latest monthly survey show \$66.32 a week. That figure, says BLS, brought down in terms of 1939 dollars is around \$33 a week. The wage dollar is down to just about 50 cents now.

How modest the BLS budget is can be seen from a breakdown. Suppose we take Detroit. Housing takes \$758 of the budget of \$63 a month—that as BLS explains, is for rent, gas, light, heat and refrigerator and such other utilities, (in some cities water and garbage collection); also house furnishings including furniture, appliances and all necessities for the upkeep of the home.

For food, \$1,360 or \$26 a week, and this also covers 189 meals away from home, and alcoholic beverages, snacks, etc. That obviously doesn't allow for purchase of meals at work and would cover occasional outings or a vacation for the family. But I am sure that most families would like to see how \$26 could go just for food at home without the other details.

The allowances for all taxes—federal, state and city, is \$281 for the Detroit. Also allowed is \$161 for social security; \$54 insurance, for the family (\$85); and occupation expenses (including union dues, tools, work clothes etc., totalling \$22). Most people will readily see how inadequate this item is.

The Detroit worker is then allowed \$1,635 for all "other goods and service." In the absence of a breakdown we cannot subdivide it but this \$31.50 a week is to cover clothing, shoes, laundry, cleaning and repair, medical and dental care, transportation (care of car if car owner), recreation, reading material, school expenses, vacation expenses, personal care (haircuts, shaving, etc.), gifts, contributions to church, etc., tobacco.

It is quite apparent that the "modest but adequate" budget isn't a luxury budget. It is also obvious from figures on wage earnings, that the great majority of America's wage earners do not come up to it, even if they work 52 weeks a year. Figures cited by the steel workers show, for example, that less than 3 percent of the workers in the industry earn as much or above the BLS budget given for Pittsburgh—\$4,203.

As we witness the hard struggle the steel workers must wage to just catch up with the BLS index, we see how the workers race with a treadmill even at the height of capitalist "prosperity." A \$66 worker today can look back at the \$33 he earned in 1939 which is the equivalent, and recall that given the same circumstances, he probably had less difficulty to make ends to meet then than he does now.

The picture may be deceiving for many workers because less unemployment during the 13 years that passed, made possible employment of more than one in a family. For many families that has been the difference between a "modest" budget and starvation. But given "normalcy," which means more unemployment, and millions of families will not even have full employment for one of its members.

And the CIO's Economic Outlook is predicting just that—a recession—in 1953-54 because armament spending is levelling off and there is no reserve of "pent-up" consumer purchasing as we had after World War II. What might be the reserve is pretty well being eaten up through higher prices. Such are the fruits of war economy.

Workers' Letters from the Shops



Speeds up workers, slows down services

PHILADELPHIA

Editor, The Worker:

Speed Up! Speed Up!! Philadelphia Transportation Company has plenty of speedup tool!! All over the city, in every shop, bus depot, trolley barns and on high speed lines, schedules have been cut to the bone and work loads increased.

Starting on June 29th when additional one-man trolleys went into effect, cashiers runs were cut drastically, leaving more stations not serviced. Porters' seniority was completely violated by impressing them into "gangs" so that the work would be speeded up. Shop and maintenance crews have been cut and speeded up and general transportation service HAS BEEN CUT TO DEPRESSION LEVELS, leaving the public waiting on street corners for increasingly longer periods of time.

The general feeling of the workers in one of anger and frustration, due to the conciliatory attitude of the CIO Transport Workers union leadership which has neglected to call mass meetings or organize the workers to militantly resist this general condition.

The workers criticize the fact that any information needed must be gained from the newspapers rather than from direct contact with the union leadership. For example, there has been no official notice to the membership from the union as to the One-Man Car-Deal.

With all other transportation service in the Philadelphia area, including Public Service in New Jersey, working a five-day week without loss in take-home pay, and with the increased work-load being thrust on the P. T. C. workers, the leadership will have to take action shortly or they will find themselves in a very precarious position.

A READER

The elections at Briggs Auto

DETROIT

To the Editor:

The annual election in Local 212, UAW-CIO—third largest UAW local—brought out a heavy vote and displayed a rising opposition to the right wing policies of UAW president Walter Reuther and Ken Morris, local 212 president.

Over 13,000 votes were cast, Morris getting 7,279 and his Nu-Slate opponent, Joe Williams, 5,660. The giant Mack plant reportedly cast a majority against Morris, but his machine carried the vote for him in the scattered, out-lying plants, over which Local 212 has jurisdiction.

The Reutherite group carried all eight posts for committeeman in Mack plant but significantly dropped two posts for local office. Jack Pearson, former recording secretary, withdrew from the Morris slate, and was reelected for the same office as an independent over Morris' candidate Russ Baril, 6,812 to 4,479.

The Morris ticket, by refusing to run a Negro for top office, could not carry its only Negro candidate for local office, Elmer Miller whom they ran for guide. He was beaten.

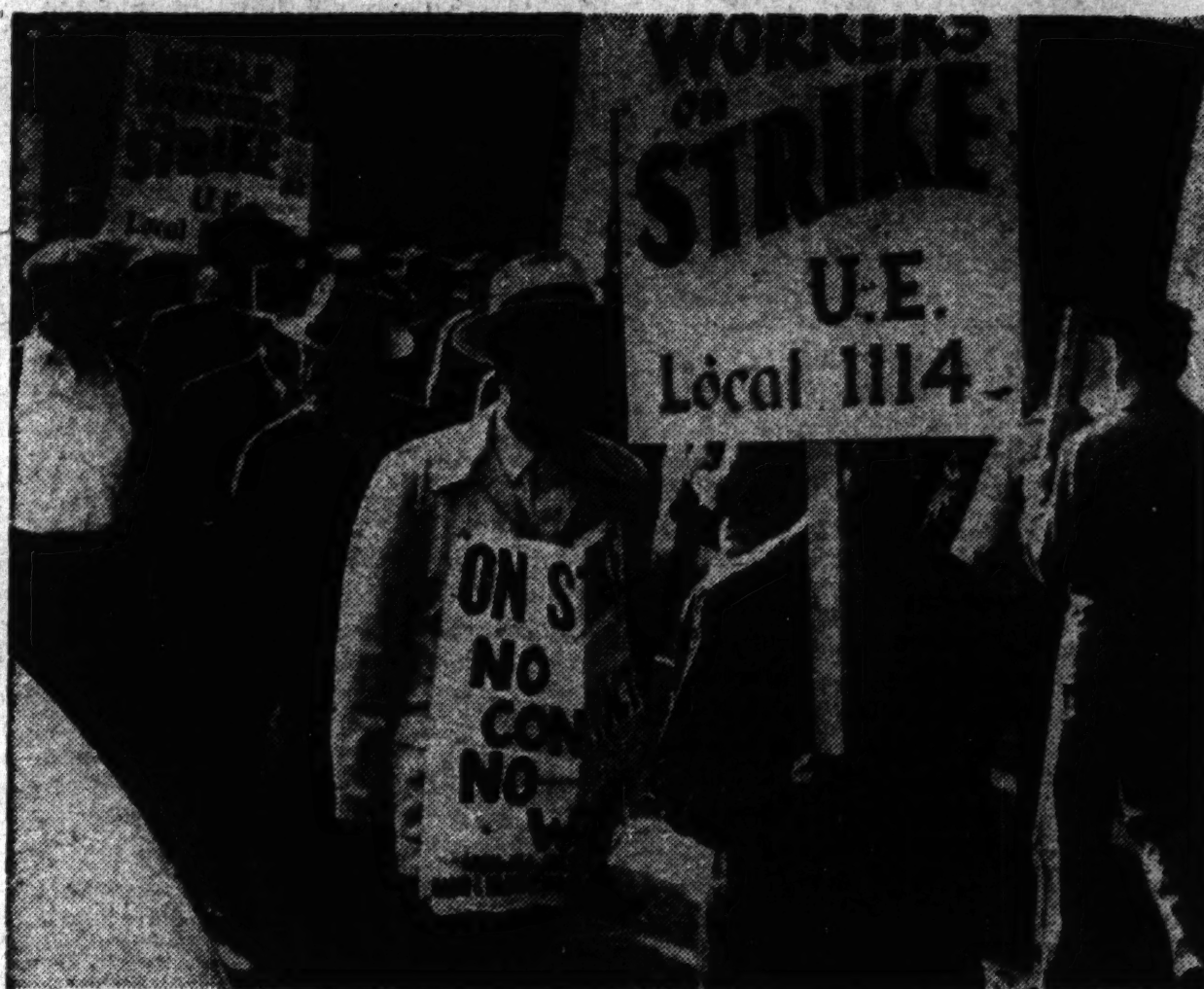
The two opposition slates to Morris both showed anti-Negro bias—the Nu-Slate by refusing to nominate a Negro for top office, and the Rank and File by running a virtually lily-white slate for shop committee. Yet all three caucuses operate in a Social-Democratic-led local whose largest plant (Mack) has 50 percent Negro workers.

The Negroes who in all caucuses raised sharp opposition to the shelving of Negro rights, helped to elect Monroe Jones, a Green Slater shop committeeman with the second highest vote, but also ran a number of independent candidates pledged to fight discrimination in upgrading and hiring as well as fighting speedup and discharges.

The election was scarcely over when a large Negro delegation from the Trim Shop spent an hour with President Morris requesting action to reinstate a discharged Negro union member.

The local election results certainly show that if any further degree of militancy and democracy is achieved, the undemocratic, 5-year wooden-nickel policies of Reuther will be challenged and smashed.

BRIGGS WORKER



ONE THOUSAND PICKETS march in front of the gates of the Michle plant in Chicago in answer to a back-to-work movement sponsored by the company. Attempts to get scabs into the struck shop failed as workers from all over the city helped picket.

Oldest Fired Without Notice

NEW YORK

Editor, The Worker:

There is an Italian language newspaper in New York which goes by the name of "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," the word "Progresso" meaning progress. If you could read that paper you would see that there is nothing like "progress" in it, as it always froths at the mouth when anyone talks about benefitting the working people, especially when the article is written by the famous Luigi Antonni, leader of the ladies garment union.

The paper was owned by the late Generoso Pope during the fascist period in Italy, and while he became an enthusiastic supporter of Fascism in the 1922-1940 period, the moment some of our real progressives here got after him the paper became "democratic" and now all you hear is about "democratic Italy" the country where there is no freedom of the press and where only the confessional parties are allowed to exist.

But the worst thing I have heard in a long time is the fact that a paper that is owned by the Generoso Pope Foundation, a so-called charitable organization that saves taxes for the Pope family, has recently discharged a dozen of its oldest workers on practically no notice.

Could not the Foundation have paid their salaries for a while longer, until they departed this life? But no, the Pope boys hand out checks to cardinals and bishops for scholarships but cannot afford to take care of their faithful workers. If that is capitalism, let us have none of it!

AN ITALIAN WORKER.



Ted Tinsley Says...

The New Source

"PROFITS," said Arch Farch, "are often to be found where they are least expected."

"Profits," said Edna Farch, "are never to be found except where they always come from. Furthermore, I've told you time and again not to open a war mean of beer in the living room."

Arch got the kitchen towel and began to wipe the suds off the rug. "This magazine," he said, indicating a copy of Systems for Modern Management, "says what I just told you. There's a new frontier for profits in the way you organize your business office."

"Then go reorganize your business office," said Edna. "Don't joke," said Arch. "But if the boss reorganizes his business office, he makes more profits, and there's more money for all of us."

"Tell me how it works," said Edna, getting a can of beer from the kitchen.

"Sure," said Arch, moving to the armchair. "The arti-

cle gives some typical cases. Like the case of the bus company and its ticket billing operation. It took trained girls to do this operation until the company installed a microfilming system to do the work. This saved 10 dollars on every thousand tickets billed, and the trained girls were released for other work." Arch looked up and smiled. "See?" he asked happily.

"I'm not sure I do," said Edna, pouring the beer into a glass mug that used to hold peanut butter. "How does this help?"

"The company saves money, and when it saves money it has more money to pay out to the transportation workers and the clerks."

"I see," said Edna. "The other workers get the money the trained girls used to get."

"They get some of it," agreed Arch.

"But what about the girls?"

"Oh, them," said Arch. "They get released for other work."

"What other work?"

"Other work. How should I know exactly what."

"Other work that nobody else is doing?"

Arch cleared his throat. "Let's take another example," he said. "The example of the movie company that cut out 2 percent of its clerical overtime when it installed a punch card accounting system."

"That's a new source of profit?" asked Edna.

"See," said Arch, pointing. "That's what it says here. It's the machines that do it."

"The new machines are the new source of profit?"

"Exactly," said Arch, spilling suds from a new can of beer.

Edna sighed and began to mop the suds up herself. "Why?" she asked in a tired voice.

"Well," Arch murmured, a little doubtfully, "it gives the boss more production for less money."

"You mean more work for less money?"

"I suppose so," said Arch, looking for something else to read.

Edna nodded. "And if that's a new source of profit," she said, "you're drinking champagne."

Eyewitnesses testified, but he was framed

Fred M. Lewis of Philadelphia was convicted of a crime which eleven eyewitnesses say he did not commit. The only basis for the conviction is that he, his witnesses and lawyer are Negroes.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA

In convicting Fred M. Lewis, 29-year-old Negro hod-carrier, of criminally assaulting a woman trolley operator, the government rejected the testimony of 11 eyewitnesses. These all swore they were with him, or saw him the night of the crime, quietly drinking beer with friends in a tap room.

"A disinterested jury of the neighborhood," Mr. Lewis' attorney, Robert Nix, called them.

They were all Negroes, and the trial judge, Joseph Sloane, charged the jury to reject them.

"Their testimony does not mean a thing," Judge Sloane said of several. "The other witnesses, too," he charged the jury, "do not help the defense."

"Weigh her credibility," he said of the beautician with whom Mr. Lewis was seen by alibi witnesses, drinking beer from 9:30 to 11:30 p.m. while the trolley operator was being attacked.

THE FACTS OF THE CRIME

It was 10:45 that night, Jan. 17, 1952, that the crime took place. An hour earlier a passenger had boarded the one-man trolley operated by 30-year-old Mrs. Katherine Parks. At 10:45 he drove two other passengers from her car, dragged her into a swamp in the Eastwick area of southwest Philadelphia, and attacked her at knife's point.

The whole town knows of this crime, was shocked by it. Few realize, however, that according to the powerful evidence of eleven alibi witnesses—the guilty person is not Mr. Lewis, and that the real criminal is still at large. However, it is Mr. Lewis who is presently serving 24½ to 49 years for the crime.

The government had three eye witnesses all white, who "identified" Mr. Lewis. One of them was Mrs. Parks.

At the trial last May, she testified

about her difficulty in making the identification. On the night of the crime she described her assailant as light-skinned, "light complexioned."

At the trial, she agreed that Mr. Lewis is actually brown, "ginger-bread brown," in Mr. Nix's words.

"He looks darker today than he did," was the "explanation," given by one of the other government identifying witnesses, a passenger on the trolley, who had also described the assailant as "light-skinned." The second passenger gave similar testimony.

On the night of the crime, Mrs. Parks could not identify Mr. Lewis from a picture shown her in the hospital. She was unable to make the identification

later, at a lineup, with 12 policemen present.

It was only after Mr. Lewis' picture appeared in the local press as a "suspect," that Mrs. Parks became certain that the brown-skinned Mr. Lewis was her "light-skinned" assailant.

While all three were positive at the trial that Mr. Lewis was the man, they disagreed about his clothes. Both passengers testified the assailant wore "blue dungarees." Mrs. Parks was equally insistent that he wore "khaki pants."

A minor but interesting discrepancy on the powers of observation during such a hectic experience.

Add it all up and you have a doubtful and delayed identification of Mr. Lewis



by three government witnesses. Two of them—passengers, the assailant drove off the trolley with a knife in their backs, caught only a hasty side glimpse of the face.

Against this is the word of eleven eye witnesses who identified Mr. Lewis accurately and in great detail as being elsewhere, borrowing \$2 from one waiter, talking to another man, a tap room owner, seen by many drinking beer with friends.

NOT LINKED TO THE CRIME

Aside from the identification, a careful study of the court record reveals no evidence linking Mr. Lewis with the crime.

However, the government did fortify its case at Mr. Lewis' trial with a dramatic reproduction of southern lynch atmosphere.

The charge of the trial judge, rejecting all Mr. Lewis' witnesses, we have already reported.

The prosecuting assistant district attorney, Albert S. Oliensis, found it necessary to picture Mr. Lewis to the jury as a "beast" with "animal cunning" and the "heartlessness and ferocity of an animal."

Judge Sloane informed reporters, and the story was widely printed, that a trip by the jury to the scene of the crime had been cancelled because Mr. Lewis had been reported "moody, surly, and belligerent, and that it was not safe for Lewis to go unless handcuffed, which his attorney would not permit."

Extra police guards faced the jury. Newspapers reported "feeling was running high." One described Mr. Lewis as a "glaring ex-convict."

Finally, after the government got its "guilty" verdict, it clinched its case. This was achieved by informing the jury before it was dismissed, (and the newspapers gave excellent coverage to this aspect), that Mr. Lewis had a record of previous arrests.

"GUILTY" BECAUSE HE IS A NEGRO

This final bit of "evidence" now part of a court record on which Mr. Lewis' appeal for a new trial rests, is supposed to close the case, so far as the public goes.

For who could possibly doubt that it was someone with a "criminal record," lighter-skinned it is true than Mr. Lewis, but regardless of shade, or precise identity, a Negro and a "criminal" who must be the assailant of Mrs. Parks?

"A tragic case of mistaken identity?" This is the way the innocence of Mr. Lewis was argued at his trial.

But there is no question of Mr. Lewis' identity; he is a Negro. So were all his witnesses, and his attorney.

Thus, Mr. Lewis is indeed, guilty—"guilty by association" with his 15 million fellow Negroes in the U. S. A.

The technical case against Mr. Lewis is so fragile, and the trial judge erred so frequently that local attorneys believe he should win a new trial through legal channels. But even this, to say nothing of his eventual freedom, is doubtful by court action alone.

It is his community, Negro as well as white, that has the responsibility to examine his case, to speak out. Otherwise, the handful of financial monopolists, who profit out of dividing Negro and white workers, continue to be served in cold cash out of each such frame-up.



The Facts on Germ Warfare

Frederic Joliot-Curie answers the claims of UN Delegate Warren Austin on the use of germ warfare in Korea and China. "The facts as they have been verified and reported to me show that bacteriological war is now being carried on," he writes.

Bacterial warfare against the Chinese and Korean peoples cannot be disclaimed, Frederic Joliot-Curie, distinguished French physicist, Nobel Award winner, and President of the World Peace Council said in a letter to United States U.N. Delegate Warren Austin. In his letter M. Joliot-Curie explains why the Chinese and Korean experts have refused to permit a sham investigation by the International Red Cross Committee. This fact, avers M. Joliot-Curie, was probably the reason the United States proposed such a commission. He further exposes the claims of the New York Times "experts" who set out to "prove" the bombs dropped on China were not bacteriological weapons. His letter:

PARIS

Mister Austin:

I have received your letter of April 3rd, after having become aware of its publication in the press and in the daily bulletin of the American Information Service. I have waited until obtaining the original and complete text before answering you.

It was only after having thought deeply about it that I released the appeal which you answered with your letter. Those who are not aware of the immense effort undertaken in your country for more than ten years to develop bacteriological weapons; those who would ignore the intimate collaboration between your specialists and the Japanese specialists skilled in bacteriological warfare; those who could have been able to forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki; those who would know nothing about the methods of extermination—such as napalm—used by the American armies in Korea; would have been able to consider it unthinkable that some people could resort to this new perversion of science which bacteriological warfare is.

STAND ON INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

However, you, Mr. Austin, are perfectly aware of all these facts, and are not ignorant of the repetition, in the statements of your responsible politicians and in your press, of threats of using the most terrible and fantastic weapons, capable even of destroying all life on our planet. The use of the bacteriological weapon in Korea and China is the first step in carrying out these threats.

The president of the Academy of Sciences in Peking, my colleague, Kuo Mo Jo, and the Chinese scientists (many of whom have studied in the United States, Great Britain, and France), who have communicated to me their reports of the investigations and analysis carried out in Korea and China are scientists for whom I have the greatest respect and whose professional capabilities and moral qualities cannot be doubted.

The facts as they have been verified and reported to me show that bacteriological warfare is now being carried on.

Your government, after having categorically denied using bacteriological weapons, proposed entrusting to the International Committee of the Red Cross the responsibility for carrying out an investigation. (1)

You know very well, and your government certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact, that this Committee is not particularly qualified, according to its by-

laws, for proceeding with such investigations. One can imagine that this is the reason why it did not during the last war, believe it should denounce the Nazi concentration camps of which it had knowledge and the extermination procedures which were found in force there.

The Koreans and the Chinese having their reasons—of these they are the only judges—had refused to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter their territory even before it was a question of bacteriological warfare.

It appears then that it was with the certainty that its offer could not be accepted that the government of the U. S. proposed the International Committee of the Red Cross.

THE N.Y. TIMES 'EXPERT' REPORT

The government of the Chinese Peoples Republic has, on the contrary, proposed the establishment of an International Commission whose competence and impartiality would be incontestable, and which could collect all the facts and all the evidence. This commission composed of eminent scientific, judicial, and religious personalities will be set up soon. It will be on the spot and will investigate everything. Without knowing who these people are, you have taken it upon yourself to malign them. Such arguments are of a kind which would frighten weak people. They have never prevented honest people from speaking out for truth.

I had already known of the article from the New York Times a copy of which you sent me.

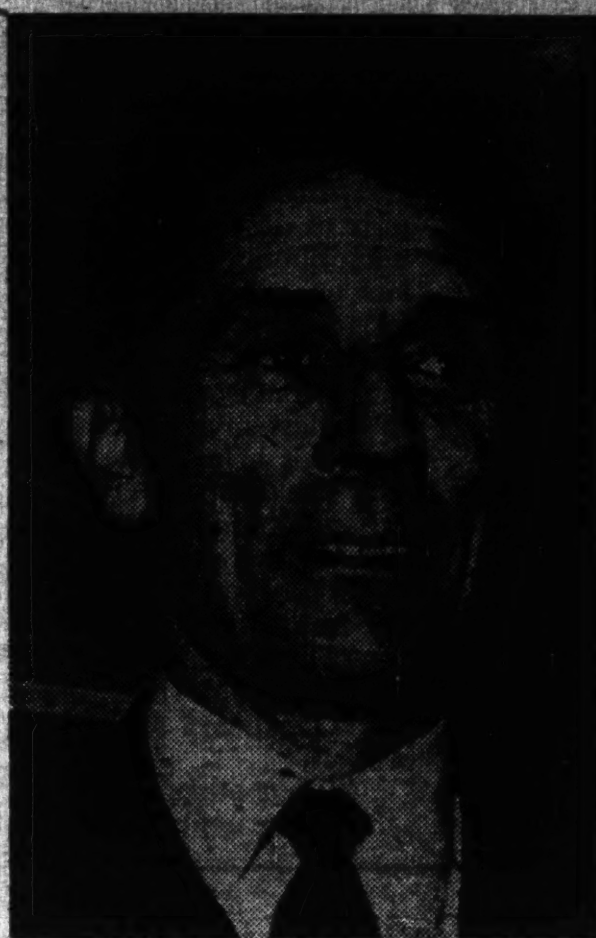
The experts consulted by the New York Times have criticized certain photographs which appeared in a Peking newspaper. For relying on documents reproduced in newspapers these critics could themselves in turn be the objects of criticism by experts no less competent than themselves.

Furthermore, the experts should take into account, before drawing conclusions from their criticisms, that for the past ten years, with the protection of a "curtain of secrecy" surpassing that which surround the atomic bomb" (2), many worthwhile scientists, furnished with large sums of money, have certainly achieved some new scientific results.

You, yourself, are perfectly aware of the great amount of work carried out in your country in the field of bacteriological warfare—the reports of G. W. Merck, the article by T. Rosebury and A. Kabat, the book, "Peace or Pestilence" by T. Rosebury, and many statements by responsible people in the U. S., all confirm this. On the other hand, you certainly remember the report of the American Alsos mission, in which the physicist, S. Goudsmit indicated that Heisenberg, the famous German expert in nuclear physics, refused to believe the atom bomb was possible in the near future—even after Hiroshima.

WHAT THE N.Y. TRIBUNE HAD TO SAY

In the same article from the New York Times which you sent me a "Pentagon spokesman" tried to prove the falsity of the Chinese accusations by stating that the bacteriological bombs "are only containers used for spreading leaflets and that those receptacles are not even adaptable, theoretically, for bacteriological warfare." (3)



FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE
Nobel Laureate, President of the
World Peace Council

However, according to the New York Herald Tribune of April 8th (4): "After having heard behind closed doors statements from the military on these questions, Representative Robert L. Sikes, chairman of the House subcommittee on the budget, declared that bacteriological warfare in reprisal 'does not imply the use of some complicated super weapon.' The methods for spreading bacteria in enemy territory, he said, are simple and require types of equipment with which the armed services are already well provided, such as the containers currently used for releasing propaganda messages."

It would be easy for me to wax ironical about this same spokesman's statement that an iron tube containing germs and transported by air would burst under the effect of the pressure!

All this, Mr. Austin, is not enough to calm the anxieties of those who are asking themselves whether or not they are being associated with a great crime, nor the uneasiness of American citizens and of the citizens of countries allied with the United States who are questioning the crusading war in which your country wants to involve them, a crusade against which your British colleague, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, spoke out several days ago.

Before concluding, I should like to say to you that I was shocked by the wilfully insulting tone of your letter. You accuse me of prostituting science because I speak out against the criminal use of the discoveries of the great Pasteur and because I appeal to public opinion to prevent the continued use of bacteriological warfare.

CITES A-BOMBING REPORTS

As far as I am concerned, the ones who prostitute science are those who were anxious to inaugurate the atomic era by annihilating 200,000 civilians at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

You know very well that American scientists, at the completion of their scientific and technical effort, had in vain urged those responsible in American politics not to use the only available atom bombs. These bombs were released, nevertheless, before Japan had replied to the Potsdam ultimatum, and the objectives were chosen—as the "United States Strategical Bombing Survey" shows—"because of their concentration of activity and of population."

Hiroshima razed, 100,000 civilians killed, were not enough, and it was necessary several days later to commit the same crime at Nagasaki.

Read again, Mr. Austin, the report of the James Franck Committee addressed the Secretary of War on June 11, 1945, that is to say, before Hiroshima (5): "If the U. S. is to be the first to use this new method of blind destruction, it shall lose the respect of world public opinion, will precipitate an armaments race, and will compromise the possibility of obtaining an international agreement of the future control of such weapons."

Since then you refuse to accept a ban on atomic weapons.

For bacteriological weapons there exists an international agreement: the Geneva protocol of June 17, 1925. However, among all the great powers, only Japan and the U. S. have not ratified it.

TREATY RATIFICATION BILL WITHDRAWN

For your country on April 8, 1946, President Truman, with the results of secret research in his possession, withdrew the ratification of this treaty from the Congressional calendar.

When the question of bacteriological warfare was raised at the United Nations, weren't you embarrassed, Mr. Austin, to be the representative of the only country which has reserved for itself the legal right to use such weapons?

Because the Koreans and the Chinese have a different type of government from that adopted in your country and because their skin is not white, are not reasons for wanting to exterminate them by masses of napalm or with bacteria.

In 1903, at Stockholm, Pierre Curie was concerned "that terrible methods of destruction are in the hands of great criminals" who involve the people in war.

SAYS SCIENCE SHOULD SERVE ALL MANKIND

I have often thought of this warning given by one who, with Becquerel and Marie Curie, gave radioactivity to the world. It is because I know what science can do for the world that I shall continue my efforts so that science can serve the welfare of all men, whether they be white, black, or yellow, and not their annihilation, in the name of some fantastic divine mission.

Yours truly
Frederic Joliot-Curie
(Nobel Laureate)

(1) Resolution V, adopted at the XIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross at Geneva, the text of which is reproduced below, does not qualify this organization for carrying out investigations of actions criminal in nature. "In the case where the Geneva protocol of June 17, 1925, should be violated, it is the duty of the Red Cross, even in peace time, in collaboration with civil and military authorities, to look into means of protecting and caring for its personnel, the belligerent armies, and especially, the civilian populations against chemical warfare attacks. The International Committee is charged with continually working for the realization of its program and with maintaining relationships with the national societies on this subject. . . . In a general manner the moral struggle and propaganda against the use of poisons in combat and against bacteriological war, should become of first importance in the business of the International Red Cross and of the national Red Crosses."

(2) New York Herald Tribune? Jan. 12, 1947

(3) "The leaflet bombs even theoretically were not adaptable to germ warfare," New York Times? March 4, 1952

(4) New York Herald Tribune? April 6 in New York, Washington, April (AP)

(5) "Minutes to Midnight," page 15 (published by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Chicago).



On the 135th Anniversary of Henry Thoreau

Lover of nature and the quiet life is the way the author of 'Walden' is remembered today. It is time to recall his fiery writings and speeches against social ills.

By ADAM LAPIN

HENRY DAVID THOREAU had no visitors when he spent his night in Concord jail in 1846 for refusing to pay a poll tax in protest against the spread of slavery and the Mexican-American war. The jailer locked up his prisoners early and kept them locked up.

So there can't be much truth to the story of a meeting in jail between Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson. As the story has it, Emerson said:

"Henry, why are you there?"

Thoreau is supposed to have replied:

"Why are you not here?"

If the exchange took place, it wasn't at Concord jail. But even if it never occurred the story does indicate what Thoreau believed. In his essay on "Civil Disobedience" he declared:

"Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison. The proper place today, the only place which Massachusetts has provided for her freer and less desponding spirits, is her prisons. . . . It is there that the fugitive slave, and the Mexican prisoner on parole, and the Indians come to plead the wrongs of his race should find them."

Thoreau is remembered today chiefly as a writer of beautiful contemplative prose about nature. But he also wrote fiery and immortal prose to condemn slavery and to urge his fellow citizens to protest and revolt. He loved nature and the quiet life. But he also hated slavery and unjust war.

That side of Thoreau is barely remembered. The real Thoreau, the whole Thoreau, deserves to be rescued from those who eulogize him for the wrong reasons in articles for the literary magazines and the Sunday supplements of the newspapers.

HENRY THOREAU was born 135 years ago, on July 12, 1817, in Concord, Mass., where the New England farmers had taken their first stand against the British. With only brief interruption he spent the rest of his life there.

Although he went to Harvard he did not emerge with a profession or with the smooth polish and glib assurance that would make him a conventional success. When he was 30, he described himself for the Harvard class book:

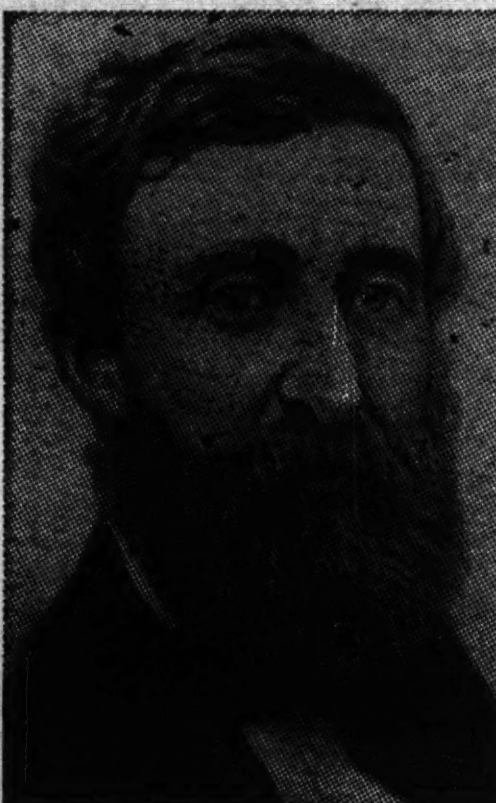
"I am a Schoolmaster, a private Tutor, a Surveyor, a Gardener, a Farmer, a Painter, I mean a House Painter, a Carpenter, a Mason, Day Laborer, a Pencil Maker, a Writer and sometimes a Poetaster."

Thoreau didn't make much money at any of these trades, least of all as a writer. In fact, he went into debt to publish his first book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." After four years, when only 300 copies had been sold he commented wryly:

"I have now a library of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself."

In this list of his occupations he didn't mention that he was also a relatively unsuccessful

lecturer. He also omitted to say he spent a number of years off and on as a handyman for the Emerson family, doing odd jobs and repairs for New England's



HENRY DAVID THOREAU

most eminent man of letters.

Of course, he was more than that to Emerson. The two were also close friends. In a sense, Thoreau was Emerson's protégé. The older established writer early was convinced of the genius of the shy youngster seething with discontent and torn with contradictions.

As a result of this association, Thoreau met the most brilliant men and women of his day. Concord was quite an unusual little town in those days. It could boast not only of Thoreau, although it rarely did, and of Emerson, but of other luminaries. Bronson Alcott, the educational reformer, and William Ellery Channing lived there. Drawn by Emerson, there also came frequently Rev. Theodore Parker, the fiery abolitionist; George Ripley, the writer and philosopher, and Margaret Fuller, utopian socialist and reformer who was one of the most remarkable women of her day.

ALL SORTS OF radical social and political ideas were kicked around by this group at its long talkfests. Thoreau usually remained silent, stimulated by new ideas but never wholly a part of the circle. He was strongly influenced by Emerson's philosophy, especially by his idea that the world is "a remote and inferior incarnation of God, a projection of God in the unconscious." He believed with Emerson that nature was the reflection of some eternal spirit, that truth could be found only in nature.

This conviction contributed to his tendency to withdraw from active social life. There were other factors, too. Personally he was quiet, retiring, even anti-social, although he did chat more easily with fishermen and farmers and simple townsfolk than with intellectuals and writers. Besides, there was his constant worry about how to earn a living.

Spending a year in the complete seclusion of the woods around Walden Pond seemed an ideal solution of his economic

problems as well as a fulfillment of his philosophy. At Walden he could be self-sufficient. He built his own shack, raised vegetables and lived off the wild life in the woods and the river. He even figured as a result of his stay there it would be possible for a person to live by only working 30 days a year. It was out of that stay that he produced his most famous book, "Walden."

Thoreau's withdrawal to Walden was in part a social protest. In "Walden" he wrote: "The men of men lead lives of quite desperation." This he blamed on what he considered the corruption and commercialization of U. S. life. In his essay "Life Without Principle," he wrote:

"If a man walks in the woods for love of them half of each day, he is in danger of being regarded as a loafer; but it he spends his whole day as a speculator, shearing off those woods and making earth bald before her time, he is esteemed an industrious and enterprising citizen."

His idea of the simple life close to nature, influenced Gandhi, the Indian leader; Tolstoi, and some Fabian socialists in England.

BUT THOREAU could not escape from the evils of the world in which he lived, especially from the encroaching and menacing evils of chattel slavery. Much less could he escape his own sense of social responsibility, his inner conviction that each man was his brother's keeper. He only spent a year at Walden Pond. Shortly before leaving he insisted that Wendell Phillips, the abolitionist leader, be permitted to speak at the Concord Lyceum. He then wrote a long letter to The Liberator, the abolitionist organ, praising Phillips' speech.

It was shortly after his return from Walden that Thoreau spent his celebrated night in jail. Two years later he generalized his experience in "Civil Disobedience," and declared in flaming protest:

"When a sixth of the population of a nation which has undertaken to be the refuge of liberty are slaves, and a whole country (Mexico) is unjustly overrun and conquered by a foreign army, and subjected to military law, I think that it is not too soon for honest men to rebel and revolutionize."

Thoreau helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada. But he never became an active and organized abolitionist. For many years he continued to hope that non-payment of taxes and the moral pressure of non-violent resistance could be made effective. Besides, he long despaired that the great majority of the people would rise up to get rid of slavery.

Burning with indignation against the collaboration of the state government of Massachusetts in returning a fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, to bondage Thoreau declared in his great speech, "Slavery in Massachusetts":

"Show me a free state, and a court truly justice, and I will fight for them if need be; but show me Massachusetts, and I refuse her my allegiance, and express contempt for her courts."

There was a new note here, an implied willingness to join others to fight for justice against slavery. The lecture itself was delivered to an abolitionist audience in Framingham.

THOREAU WAS being affected by a new influence. He

met John Brown in 1857 and was deeply stirred. Brown's raid was as Henry Seidel Canby, one of Thoreau's biographers, writes, "the match that touched off the smoldering fire in Thoreau."

The recluse who withdrew from society to the solitude of Walden Pond and often shunned the company of his fellow men, summoned his fellow townsmen of Concord to hear him make a speech in defense of John Brown:

"He was like the best of those who stood at Concord Bridge once, on Lexington Common, and on Bunker Hill, only he was firmer and higher-principled than any that I have chanced to hear of as there."

Thoreau, the advocate of passive resistance, declared of Brown:

"It was his peculiar doctrine that a man has a perfect right to interfere by force with slaveholders, in order to rescue the slave. I agree with him."

Thoreau, who had written lyric prose about the shape of a tree or the antics of a woodchuck or the warbling of a bird, now travelled over Massachusetts to declare in a speech he repeated three times:

"I hear many condemn these men because they were so few. When were the good and the brave ever in a majority? Would you have had him wait till that time came?—till you and I came over to him. The very fact that he had no rabble or troops of hirelings about him would alone distinguish him from ordinary heroes. His company was small indeed, because few could be found worthy to pass muster. Each one who there laid down his life for the poor and oppressed was a picked man, culled out of many thousands, it not millions."

THOREAU SOON realized that not only he had been stirred by Brown, but tens of thousands and millions of others had been fired by this heroic old man:

"Years were not required for a revolution of public opinion; days, nay hours, produced marked changes in this case. Fifty who were ready to say, on going into our meeting in honor of him in Concord, that he ought to be hung, would not say it when they came out. . . ."

"Most Northern men, and a few Southern ones, were wonderfully stirred by Brown's behavior and words. They saw and felt that they were heroic and noble, and that there had been nothing quite equal to them in this country, or in the recent history of the world."

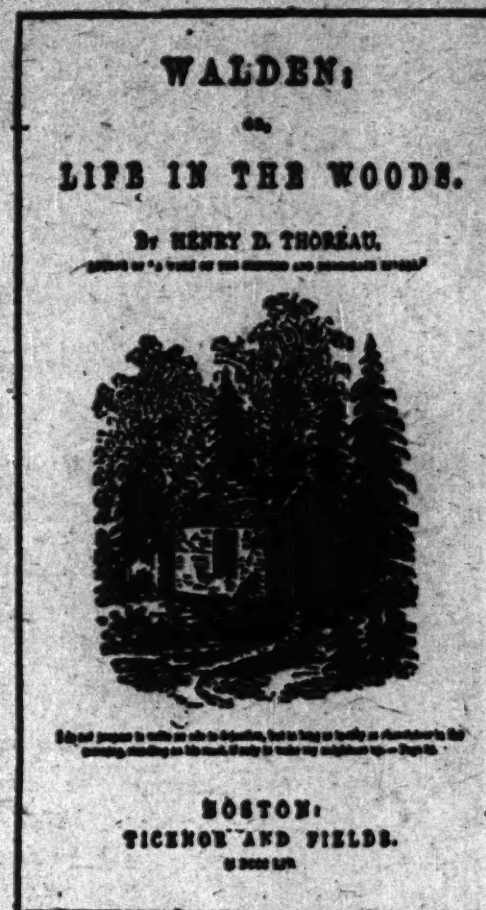
It was no mock heroics when Thoreau declared in the privacy of his Journal at this time:

"I do not wish to kill or to be killed but I can foresee circumstances in which both these things would be unavoidable. In extremes I could even be killed."

While Brown was being tried, the poet of nature wrote in his Journal:

"There was a remarkable sunset. I think that 25th of October. . . . But it was hard for me to see the beauty then, when my mind was filled with Captain Brown. . . . It appeared strange to me that the little dipper should be diving in the river as of yore."

There was still, perhaps, a certain conflict here between his love of a remarkable sunset and his devotion to the cause of human freedom. It would be idle to say he ever resolved it or to predict whether his social philosophy would have matured and become more consistent if he had not died prematurely in 1862.



Title Page of 'Walden'

But as death approached he no longer felt a mere observer of life. Canby writes, "when the North rallied to an irreconcilable conflict and Lincoln took his stand, he forgot about nature. When the first reverses came in battle, he told his sister that he would never get well until the war was ended. And yet, after the battle of Bull Run he was the only cheerful man in Concord; he was in a state of elation about the moral regeneration of the nation."

IN LIFE THOREAU had been little honored. After his death he became famous as the author of "Walden." Today the Thoreau who wrote "Walden" is still honored. But the Thoreau who wrote "Civil Disobedience," "Slavery in Massachusetts" and "A Plea for Captain John Brown" is all but forgotten.

The greatness of Thoreau lies both in "Walden" and in his powerful writings against slavery. His meaning for today is to be found in his realization that he, the most non-political of human beings, had to engage in political struggle if he were not to betray himself and his love of life and nature.

There are many writers on the political scene today who prefer to be silent when little children are killed in Korea, or when their fellow citizens are put in jail for their ideas. They do not commune with nature but with the beauties of Broadway and of Hollywood, such as they are. They profess to find a precedent for their retreat from their responsibility in Thoreau.

They can find no such solace. Thoreau remains an eternal reproach to the men and women in our cultural life who sell their birthright to the un-Americans and censors of art and literature. He remains an eternal challenge to all writers and artists, no matter how remote their interest in politics in a narrow sense, to speak up against war and injustice and exploitation.

For Thoreau had not only written beautifully of Walden Pond but had also poured out at white heat some of the greatest political printing against the barbarism of slavery ever produced. He died not only a friend of humanity, not only a great writer but also a great man.

UE MEMBERS met in district conference in Skylake, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y. and Fort Wayne, Ind., to map fight against discrimination of women workers. Photo shows members from District 4 in New York and New Jersey. A delegate from Newark General Electric lamp works pointed out that "there is a 21 cent differential between the job rate for women and sweepers' rate."

Rob Women Workers of \$5 Billion

A new union pamphlet on the fight of women workers

The UE Fights for Women Workers: 39 pp., price cents. Published by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 11 E. 51 St., New York 22, N. Y.

Reviewed by Betty Feldman

OUT OF THE MOUNTING fight against unequal pay and job discrimination against women workers being waged by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America (independent) has come this excellent pamphlet which is grist to the mill of any working woman and man in this basic struggle for working-class unity.

Entitled "UE Fights for Women Workers," its punchy 38 pages filled with facts and figures and spiced with Fred Wright drawings drive home a lot of basic truths which can be the starting point for a lunch-hour discussion in any kind of shop.

It makes such points as these:

That women workers are paid less than men for the same work because this practice nets the corporations billions of dollars in extra profits. (Census figures show that the average wage of women factory workers was \$1,285 a year less than men—multiplied by the 4,171,000 women working in the factories of the U. S., this yields the staggering total of 5.4 billion dollars, which the bosses would have had to pay men workers, but didn't—and put the sum in their own pockets instead!)

That lower rates for women are being used today to cut rates for men. (The lowest rates in a plant are the basis for all other rates: The lower the floor the lower the ceiling.)

That the system of lower scales for women is based on the segregation of women on certain jobs ("women's jobs"), with separate seniority lists. (Put a man on a woman's job after a woman is laid off, and what happens to the excuse of sex as the basis for a lower rate for that job?)

That segregation of women is a dangerous anti-union tactic. As layoff rises in a developing war economy, the corporations aim to set women against men, married women against single workers, white against Negro,

older against younger women, etc. One-third of the UE membership are women. The fight for women's rights in UE (or any other union) is part of the fight to save the union.

There are some damning figures on the super-exploitation of Negro women workers. The U.S. census uses 451 job classifications. Three quarter of all women workers are to be found in the 23 lowest paid classifications. But almost 4/5 of all Negro women workers are to be found in the 5 lowest paid of these 451 categories! The average earnings of Negro women are barely 1/6 the average earnings of white men.

While the fact that women workers do get paid less is by now an accepted generality, it is a good deal more effective to read that in a Westinghouse plant where women do all the production work, and men do only maintenance work, the common labor rate for men is \$1.42 per hour while the highest rate a woman production worker can get is \$1.44! Or that in the lamp industry, where women, again, do all the production work and are 75 percent of the total working force, the highest they can earn is several cents less than men's common labor rate!

UE'S PROGRAM FOR WOMEN

The full UE program for women deserves to be reproduced here in full, for it should become the property and thinking of a much larger section of the labor movement:

Resort all jobs done by women up from common labor rate, under a single rate structure, to eliminate discrimination as compared to jobs done by men.

Post all job opportunities for upgrading according to seniority, regardless of race or sex, providing adequate training for women to qualify for new job openings.

Make the company provide adequate health and safety safeguards for all workers.

Eliminate double seniority lists for men and women wherever they exist.

Give special attention to problems of married women

growing out of family responsibility, such as shifts and absenteeism.

Eliminate discriminatory hiring practices against married women, Negro women, etc., where they exist.

Campaign for government-financed child care centers for working mothers as were provided in World War II.

Press fight against speedup which is causing accidents and ill health among women workers.

Guarantee the life and militancy of the union by developing, training and electing women to all levels of leadership.

See that Fair Practices Committees are functioning in every shop.

It is obvious why General Electric and Westinghouse oppose such a program in every one of its aspects. It does much more than cut into profits by raising women's rates. It merges the fight against the exploitation of women with the fight against Jim Crow and for full citizenship for the Negro people. A campaign for child-care centers strikes at the roots of women's functions, as a capitalist society conceives them—those social responsibilities which relieve the bourgeois state of the need for caring for the very old, the very young and the sick, making their welfare the burden of the women of the family.

By pressing the rights of women to leadership, by identifying the special handicaps which arise from their triple role of mother, housewife and wage-earner, the union is striking at some basic male supremacist prejudices—that women are weaker, intellectually inferior, unstable, not able to lead, not interested in the union.

All the concepts here challenged are just as much a matter of dollars and cents, in the long run, to the ruling class as the differential between men's and women's rates; they provide the ideological basis without which that differential could not last for a day. They must be challenged in ever wider sections of organized labor if the anti-union and wage-cutting drive of the employers is to be stopped.

DOREEN COOK, of union's Local 912, holds a copy of the new UE pamphlet as she tells a regional conference of the union at Fort Wayne, Indiana, how the union has made progress in breaking down discrimination against women workers at Harvel Mfg. Co.

Auto Worker's Wife Fights Her Husband's Deportation

By WILLIAM ALLAN

ALLEN PARK, Michigan

THE DETERMINATION of a working class mother to beat the deportation hysteria that threatened to separate a husband from his wife and two daughters had results. Already 800 people have protested against a deportation order for UAW-CIO member Bill Kruchay of Local 157.

Eight hundred people in this community have written to U. S. Attorney General McGranery, demanding that Bill Kruchay be left alone.

It all began with the usual harassment by the Immigration Cestapo like agents against an active unionist, an anti-fascist and a peace fighter, Kruchay is all these. He is one of the many who back in the early thirties sacrificed and worked to build what is now the UAW-CIO with its 1,350,000 members. The employers, the Black Legion, the Hungarian emigre fascist elements who are now welcomed into this country, made Kruchay a marked man. They knew he not only organized workers but he was a leader of the Hungarian working people in Delray, a part of Detroit.

Led by the Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and its Secretary, Saul Grossman, the campaign of the people to beat deportation hysteria is a vigorous one.

Mrs. Olga Kruchay, wife of the UAW-CIO tool and die maker, long herself active in the people's struggles, went into battle tooth and nail against the deportation hysteria of which her family is victim.

She mimeographed and mailed a personal letter to her neighbors asking for their help, following newspaper stories about Kruchay's pending deportation. Written as a personal appeal

from a mother and a wife, Mrs. Kruchay's letter to her neighbors and friends tells of what a deportation means when the only breadwinner is taken away.

The response was immediate and stimulating. Hundreds of additional cards to be mailed to Attorney General McGranery in Washington were requested. Local churches and organizations took up the case with their members and a petition was circulated by the local Chamber of Commerce.

"The response to Mrs. Kruchay's appeal proves that the American people are opposed to the inhuman and undemocratic deportation drive of the Justice Department and will take action to stop it," Grossman said. "We urge all liberty loving Americans to protest and organize against deportations like the people did in the Kruchay case."

Meanwhile Records Court Judge Joseph Gillis signed a petition opposing the deportation of Nono Minuado, a strikebreaker, one of the anti-union Perrone mob, which was revealed by the Kefauver Committee to have busted the union years ago at the Detroit Stove works.

Minuado pleaded guilty some time ago in Gillis' court to conspiring to prevent workers from joining the UAW-CIO. Gillis placed him and Perrone and several other underworld strikebreakers on two years probation.

Minuado was convicted in absentia for murder in Italy and Judge Gillis said he would presumably have to pay the murder penalty if he were returned there.

Asylum for strikebreakers and murderers, but for UAW members like Bill Kruchay who fought such elements as the Perrone strikebreaking mob, it's deportation.

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3 PLATFORMS

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The books were closed this weekend on the 1952 political conventions and, on the basis of their platforms, record and candidates, the parties stood ready to be judged.

The Wall Street bankers, in direct control of the Republican Party, having nominated a general with a fondness for his Nazi-German opposite numbers and a McCarthyite Senator specializing in concentration camps, would now try to trick millions of honest Americans into voting Republican in the vain hope that that party would end the Korean war and liquidate the cold war. The nation saw the notorious McCarthy, as a featured speaker at the Republican convention, place his stamp of approval on Eisenhower and Nixon.

Other millions of recent citizens might likewise vainly pin their hopes for a fight on witchhunting McCarthyism in a victory for the same Democratic Party leadership whose Smith and McCarran Acts have fed McCarthyism.

But regardless of which of the old parties might thus wrongly be considered to be the "lesser evil," growing millions of Americans had seen by the end of the cycle of conventions that neither offered any real hope for peace, for equal rights for the Negro people, for the advancement of labor's standards or the protection of civil liberties. As against the betrayal, in word and deed, of the things the American people want most dearly, there stood the platform of the Progressive Party.

But where, in the words of the New York World-Telegram, the bosses of the two old parties regard their platforms as "documents of convenience," intended to trick or lull the people, the platform of the Progressive Party is a serious document, a pledge and a program, worked out by rank and file delegates to a truly unbossed convention, reflecting the interests and the expressed desires of the majority of the American people.

Here, in relation to the major issues confronting the country, is how the sound, serious, workable program of the Progressive Party stacks up against the betrayals and false promises of the two old parties:

PEACE

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have committed themselves to continued opposition to peaceful negotiations of the major powers. Both, in threatening the "liberation" of the peoples of the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, offer, rather, a world war to forcibly change the way of life these peoples have chosen. Neither old party has pledged to bring about a quick, peacefully-negotiated compromise settlement of the Korean war.

The Progressive Party expressed the conviction that peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and socialist system is possible; urges an immediate cease-fire in Korea; the demilitarization and denazification of Germany, and across-the-conference table settlement of all the other issues dividing the great powers.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Republican Party platform openly opposes a federal FEPC law to bar discrimination in employment. The Democratic convention, bowing to the Dixiecrats, adopted a plank which dumped the Democrats' 1948 plank which pledged a federal FEPC.

Not only didn't the Democratic administration carry out this 1948 pledge, but the 1952 convention "civil rights" planks doesn't even mention FEPC at all.

Merely calling for "cooperation" to end Jim Crow job bias, the plank echoes the belief of Governor Adlai Stevenson, who feels "strongly that this (civil rights) is the first responsibility of the states themselves." Aside from FEPC, neither party has pledged to halt the mounting anti-Negro violence, both "legal" and extra-legal, or to advance equal rights in all fields where discrimination prevails.

The Progressive Party calls, not only for a Federal FEPC law with enforcement powers, it proposes also federal laws to end the poll-tax, to punish lynchers, to bar discrimination both in government employ and in all companies working under contract with the government. It calls for Presidential action to prosecute under the federal civil rights statutes all violations of the rights of the Negro people and other minorities.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Both Republican and Democratic parties are silent on the loyalty program and the thought control laws which an increasing number of Americans have condemned as an alarming danger to democracy. The GOP nominated for Vice-President, Richard Nixon, who co-sponsored the Mundt-Nixon bill which finally flowered as the present McCarran police-state act. The Democrats failed even to criticize in their platform the extreme, pro-fascist

(Continued on Page 6)

STEVENSON IN DEAL WITH DIXIECRATS FOR NOMINATION

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago.—The Democratic National Convention Friday played out the last scene of a cunningly worked-out deal of the big city bosses to win the Democratic nomination for Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the bigtime lawyer. While Steven-

son played hard to get in all the pre-convention hullabaloo, Chicago's political boss, President Truman and many other shrewd politicians carried through a campaign to "draft" him. In this campaign, they embraced the Dixiecrats in a so-called "practical" move to maintain unity in the Democratic Party.

These "practical" politicians ruthlessly crushed the hopes of such Presidential hopefuls as Sen. Estes Kefauver and Averell Harriman to push their candidate Stevenson.

Labor, the Negro people, the liberals, all the forces of the com-

mon people upon whom the Democratic Party must depend for election were shunted aside in the greedy drive of the city political bosses for a candidate—Stevenson—who would be acceptable to the Dixiecrats and Wall Street.

In the process of bargaining with the various reactionary forces for support to Stevenson, practically every progressive aspiration expressed in previous Democratic platforms was ditched.

The stage for the balloting Friday was set Thursday night and early Friday morning by the Democratic convention vote to seat the



STEVENSON

Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana delegations despite their refusal to pledge support for the official convention nominees as re-

(Continued on Page 7)

AFL RAIL UNION CHIEF HITS STEVENSON AS A T-H MAN

CHICAGO.—Thomas C. Carroll, president of the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees Rail Brotherhood, said Friday the Democrats would have no "hopes of winning" the November election if they nominate Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson for President.

He issued a statement saying that Stevenson "is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for," because "he is on record, time and time again, as a defender of the vicious Taft-Hartley law."

CAMPAIGN OPENED TO PUT DAVIS ON BALLOT

Supporters of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in Harlem's 11th A.D. are opening a drive this weekend to place the Communist leader on the ballot as independent candidate for State Assembly. The decision to run Davis for the office arose out of wide

and enthusiastic support given by the people of the district to a petition to President Truman urging amnesty for the former councilman. Davis is now serving a five-year sentence because of his militant championship of the struggle for Negro rights.

Davis was also, until last year, publisher of the Worker and Daily Worker.

More than 10,000 people had signed the amnesty petition in the 11th A. D., as of Friday. The campaign will be widened to include other parts of the city, a committee spokesman said. He said a similar drive had opened in Chicago, and that other cities were expected to follow suit.

Aim of Davis' supporters is to nominate him as candidate of the "Freedom Party." Fifteen hundred signatures are required to put Davis on the ballot. Several times that number will be collected, it was declared. Signatures must be filed by Sept. 5.

Canvassers came in with 50 to 70 signatures that evening as this reporter sat in the headquarters of the campaign committee at 217 W. 125th St.



DAVIS

The record is 100 signatures in a single evening, obtained by a young white woman canvasser.

Returning campaign workers had several stories to tell describing the anxiety of the people to get Davis out of jail. A 101-year old woman who could no longer see insisted upon signing an X and had the canvasser write her name.

A minister told canvassers to use his name in approaching other people living in his neighborhood. A doctor asked canvassers to leave petitions in his office. A trade unionist suggested canvassers go on to his union headquarters where there was a social club of union members. An artist volunteered his services to the committee.

When cops sought to have a sound truck with canvassers move from 126th St. and 7th Ave., a large crowd insisted the cops lay off. One man shouted: "Here are people who know what they're talking about. Next week the Democrats and Republicans will be around here all night and no one will touch them. But these people are giving us the real stuff."

"You get tea a hundred times a day," is the way one canvasser described the reaction she received

(Continued on Page 6)

Overflow Rally Spurs Nelson Fight

—See Page 3

China Warns Against Attempt to Spread War

PEOPLE'S CHINA this week warned against attempts by the Washington militarists to extend the fighting in the Far East by applying "military pressure" in connection with the truce negotiations.

The warning was issued through the Peking radio as the secret truce talks appeared to have been deadlocked on the issue of prisoner exchange. It followed last week's announcement by U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. Collins that heavier military blows would be dealt the Koreans and Chinese unless they capitulated to Washington's terms on prisoner repatriation.

LAST SATURDAY, Alan Winington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reported that in the preceding week, the Washington generals had "carried out the war's greatest terror raid against civilians, sent planes in a total of nearly 500 sorties into the Chinese territorial air, strafed Antung, threatened to bomb the Suifu dam. Collins has stated that heavier bombing will be made until this side capitulates. Fechter has said that Clark has an all-clear signal to attack Manchuria under certain circumstances, and that America has enough naval forces in the eastern waters to take a 'calculated risk'."

Winington said the U.S. militarists were indulging in a "self-delusion" that the Koreans and Chinese are on the verge of surrendering to the U.S. ultimatum in Panmunjom. He said such actions could not intimidate the Chinese and Koreans, and were designed to have the opposite effect of preventing an armistice.

THE PEKING BROADCAST declared that Washington militarists planned to wreck the truce talks so as to gain time for building up a "situation of strength" in the Far East, citing a private conversation between Gen. Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, and Gen. Guy de la Chevalerie, head of the Belgian mission in Korea. Peking said the Belgian had repeated his conversation following his return to Belgium, and had said Van Fleet told him that Washington was purposely delaying the truce negotiations "to gain time for the creation of a situation of strength," and to push through the rearmament program. "The United States aggressors can never bluff the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples," the broadcast declared. "If they now dare to extend the war, they will have their heads broken because the Korean and Chinese forces are stronger than ever."

CHINA'S WARNING coincided with several other significant developments substantiating the Chinese charges:

A major U. S. task force "exercised" this week off the Chinese mainland in the straits between China and Taiwan (Formosa). Associated Press said the "exercise" was "regarded as a show of the flag and a show of force on the sea approaches to Communist China." In Hong Kong, where he conferred with British Far East commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, Fechter declared he found the Kuomintang forces on Formosa "excellent—better than I expected."

U. S. planes blasted civilian centers north of Pyongyang, and Eighth Army troops tried vainly to recapture "Old Baldy," a strategically important height on the West Korean front, as a New Delhi dispatch to the New York Times (7-19-52) revealed that the recent bombing raid along the Yalu River boundary was ordered by the Pentagon to doom a new Chinese peace proposal. The proposal had been "conveyed through the Indian embassy in Peking and from New Delhi to London, and

presumably from there to Washington."

The Democratic Party convention in Chicago, "me-tooing" the earlier Republican convention, sounded the Party's intention of continuing the Truman policy of blocking a truce in Korea, under the demagogic slogan of "peace with honor." At the same time, reflecting the popular dissatisfaction with this policy, the Party chieftains sent Senator Douglas and Mrs. Roosevelt to alibi and explain the Administration's intervention in Korea.

Two So. African Leaders Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Solomon Sachs, veteran trade union leader, and Moses Kotane, a leader of the African National Congress, were sentenced to hard labor under the government's suppression of communism act.

Sachs, who was forced by the government to resign as general secretary of the Garment Workers Union, was sentenced to six months. He was released on \$700 bail, pending appeal. Sachs was arrested twice at meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps called to protest the government's order that he cease all public activities.

Kotane, active in the civil disobedience campaign against the the Malan government's racial supremacy laws, was sentenced to four months and released on \$42 bail, pending appeal.

Middle East Nationalist Upsurge Again Challenges Control by 'West'

THE STRUGGLE of Middle Eastern peoples to be masters in their own countries this week again challenged policies of the three big so-called "western" Powers. Government crises in Iran and Egypt coincided with a warning by the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations that other colonial and semi-colonial countries will be forced to take matters in their own hands if the redress of their grievances is not possible in the United Nations.

The warning was issued by Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, following Washington's defeat of an Arab-Asian fight for a special session of the UN General Assembly to act on Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. Washington defeated the move by influencing sufficient UN members to vote against the Arab-Asian appeal.

ONLY 23 COUNTRIES, eight less than the required number, voted for the Arab-Asian appeal. These included the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," said Dr. Abbas, "but we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

Meanwhile, in Iran and Egypt, the situation at weekend was still highly volatile.

IN IRAN, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was back as premier following a swift cabinet which saw the pro-British Ahmad Quavam appointed premier following Mossadegh's earlier resignation, and then flee from his post as "out-raged Iranian" demonstrated

Volga-Don Canal a Blow for World Peace, Irrigation System to Boost Food Supply

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR — JULY 27 is a big holiday in the Soviet Union. It's not any anniversary and it commemorates no special event of the past. Search the almanacs and reference books but you won't find a mention of July 27 as any special day. Still on this day there will be gala celebrations in every town and village of the USSR.

July 27 marks the official opening of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

The waters of the Volga and Don rivers met on May 31 and navigation started almost immediately after. But on July 27 it will be official. Any Soviet citizen will be able to buy a ticket at Moscow for a pleasure trip on the Moscow-Volga canal, down the Volga to the Volga-Don canal and down

the Don to Rostov on the sea of Azov.

While some western publications have already put it all down to "propaganda" it's important to record what an impact this construction project—the first of the great edifices of communism—has had on the public mind. On July 10 the radio flashed the news and it was carried in all the newspapers next day, that the Council of Ministers had officially named the canal or V. I. Lenin and set July 27 as the opening day.



FIRST SHIPS are shown passing through the Volga-Don Canal shortly after the waters were linked on May 31.

FOR WEEKS NOW the newspapers have printed front page stories about the new navigation on the canal, about new power generated by the hydro-electric plant, about the new land irrigated by the waters of the Don. Reports come from far off Siberia, from Crimea in the South, from Murmansk in the north, from Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Magnitogorsk, Alma Ata, of the contributions their plants had made for the construction of the Volga-Don project.

This is a holiday not only for those thousands directly involved in the building of the canal and its allied installations. It's a holiday for the Ural machine workers who made the huge excavators, for the Gorky auto workers who built trucks for the project, for the Leningrad workers who made the turbines and generators. Don basin workers told with pride how they provided 87,000 tons of varied metals, 14,000 tons of sheet iron, 9,730 tons of pipe for Volga-Don.

IN FOUR YEARS they built not only 63 miles of the navigation canal and its 13 locks, but three big pumping stations, 13 concrete and earth dams, seven spillways and sluices, two reserve gates for repair purposes, eight bridges, an embankment with a motor highway 62 miles long, ferry crossings, wharves, etc.

In that time too they built the Tsimlyanskaya hydro-electric plant with an earth dam eight miles long, a concrete spillway 545 yards long, two locks, a navigation canal between the locks three miles long and a railway line and road along the dam.

Feeder canals from the main irrigation canal now run for hundreds of miles in the rich black earth steppe which is however parched for pater.

NEW RAILWAY LINES were built from the Stalingrad railroad line to Tsimlyanskaya installations 146 miles long.

The Minister of Agriculture, I. Benedikov, has told what the Volga-Don irrigation system will mean for farming and stock breeding. In the Rostov and Stalingrad regions there will be 1,250,000 additional metric tons of wheat, 160,000 more tons of rice, tens of thousands more tons of cotton, 600,000 tons more of vegetables and potatoes, 1,400,000 more tons of coarse grains. The additional pasturage and fodder will mean 200,000 more horned cattle in the region, a million more sheep and goats, not to speak of higher milk yields, etc.

I suppose the New York Post is still complaining that the Voice of America needs better "music" to outdo the Russians at propaganda. Here they think building dams and putting more butter, eggs and meat on the table is the best propaganda in the world.

From Kamchatka to Riga on July 27 they will be celebrating the socialist way of building situations of strength. They call the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal a "blow struck for world peace."

throughout the country against him. In the attempt to crush the demonstrations, Quavam ordered police and troops to fire into crowds, killing and wounded scores of people. As the week ended, he was under protective arrest as angry crowds clamored for his punishment.

THE CRISIS represented a struggle between pro-British and pro-Wall Street sections of the Iranian ruling class, a struggle in which the people intervened to influence the outcome. The refusal of pro-British circles to grant Mossadegh powers which he demanded for coping with Iran's financial crisis caused the erratic old politician to resign in a huff. Mossadegh, although standing firm against British efforts to frustrate Iran's nationalization of its oil industry, had negotiated an agreement with Washington by which the Iranian Army was converted virtually into a branch of the U. S. Army. His stand against the British had won the support of the Iranian masses, including the powerful Tudeh Party. But his deal with Fall St. had aroused deep suspicions among the masses, and the Tudeh Party had sharply criticised him.

Quavam, on the other hand, is hated by the masses because of his attempts to restore British control of Persian oil.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS which led to the re-assumption of the premiership by Mossadegh were marked by three significant developments:

1. The demonstrations were markedly anti-monarchist, and some demands called for ending the reign of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and establishing a democratic republic.

2. Powerful members of the Moslem hierarchy, including Ayatollah Kashani, participated in Communist-led demonstrations and announced their intention of co-operating with the Communists in the fight against imperialist colonization.

3. The demonstration which persisted after Quavam's flight and Mossadegh's re-assumption of power stressed the necessity for ousting Wall Street imperialism from Iran. One speaker declared: "Americans must quit Iran."

IN EGYPT, the resignation of the government of Hussein Sirry Pasha was followed by King Farouk's re-appointment of Ahmed Naguib El Hilaly Pasha as premier. However, before Hilaly Pasha could begin governing the country, a coup by Egyptian Army circles under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed Naguib seized control of the country.

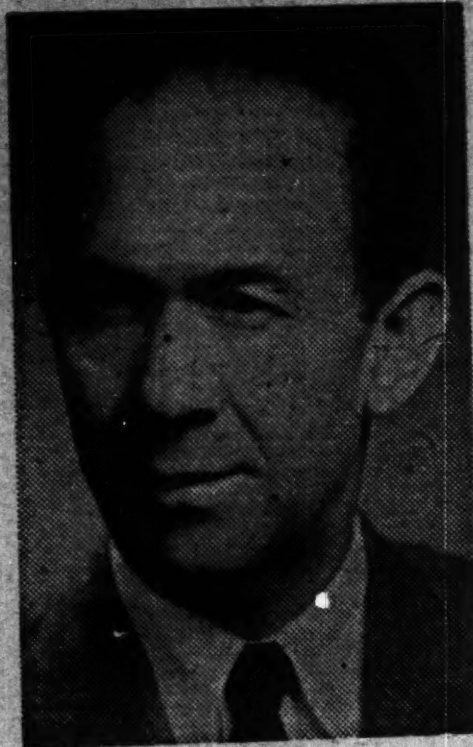
Though in Egypt, as in Iran, the top political shifts reflect a struggle among the ruling class, the deep-seated hatred of the people for imperialism and the lackeys of imperialism provides the base on which rival ruling class factions operate. The Army coup is reportedly inspired by dissatisfaction among the troops and younger officers with the corruption and graft of the ruling class, headed by King Farouk himself.

At weekend, fighting continued amongst troops loyal to Hilaly Pasha and the forces representing mass disillusionment with the Egyptian ruling class as a whole.

BAR UNION RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP).—Government workers employed by New Jersey have no collective bargaining rights, according to state Atty. Gen. Parsons.

Overflow Rally Spurs Nelson Fight



STEVE NELSON

Can you fill a ballroom which has 450 seats for a "political" meeting on a midweek night in the middle of the hottest July in memory? The answer is that when it is a meeting about an American like Steve Nelson being in jail you not only fill it, you overflow it with get Steve out.

And the standees along the back and side of the Hotel Capitol ballroom weren't the only ones on their feet when the gallant Margaret Nelson, Steve's wife, mother of two, stepped to the microphone to talk about Steve. . . . Steve and Spain, for this meeting was called by Steve's fellow veterans of Spain on the 16th anniversary of the beginning of the glorious resistance to the invasion of the republic by Hitler and Mussolini.

"I bring you personal greetings from Steve from the Iron City jail where he is waiting for the State Supreme Court to rule on his appeal for bail," said Mrs. Nelson, in her calm, strong yet angry way.

She told the farce of the "trials," how the hysteria was poured on in Pittsburgh by the coal and steel barons and their trained press, yet how workers took thousands of leaflets about Steve, and only two leaflets were found on the sidewalks thrown away after the distribution.

"District Attorney James F. Malone and Gov. John F. Fine are the ones to write to," she said, just in case anybody didn't know.

Spain, the heroes who went there because they knew fascism had to be stopped or it would unleash World War II, and Steve Nelson one of the heroes, were the themes of this meeting.

Margaret Nelson went back proudly into Steve's life. "When Steve came from out of the Luzerne Mountain coal fields to leave his home and fight fascism his passport was marked, 'Not valid for Spain,'" she recalled.

There were many there to speak of Steve, to link Spain, the fight for Steve's freedom and the fight for peace with their own lives, with the lives of all Americans who work and want peace and decency.

LAMPELL CHAIRMAN

Millard Lampell, author of "The Hero," which became that fine movie, "Saturday's Hero," was the

(Continued on Page 7)



MARGARET NELSON

BARE FBI REPORT SHOWING STOOLIE FAKED TESTIMONY

By HARRY RAYMOND

A secret report of FBI informer Harvey Matusow, forced into the open Friday by the defense in the trial of the 15 New York Communists, indicated that the informer had faked earlier testimony. It flatly contradicted the claim that Beatrice Siskind, one-time instructor in the Jefferson School of Social Science, had instructed a Marxist class that Socialism could not be established by peaceful means.

Excerpts of the report, which assistant prosecutor David L. Marks protested were "classified" material and would "not be in the best interests of national defense" if made public, were shown to have nothing to do with national defense.

But parts of the report, made early in 1950 to the FBI by Matusow, the government's witness, did definitely impeach Matusow's testimony about what he was taught in the Jefferson School's Marxist Institute in 1948.

Judge Edward J. Dimock granted a motion by defense attorney John T. McTernan to produce the secret report. But before the document was handed to the attorney, pieces of blank paper were by the judge's order stapled over parts of it not dealing with the school. These parts included reports dealing with alleged statements by Henry Winston, national Commu-

nist Party organizational secretary. Matusow had testified that the report gave a full account of his activities in the Communist Party and other organizations.

McTernan reminded him he had also testified Miss Siskind told the class that "socialism could not be established by peaceful means."

The lawyer pointed to the bulky FBI report and asked:

"Now when you reported on this class to the FBI you did not say in that report that Miss Siskind said in this class that socialism could not be obtained by peaceful means, did you?"

"I did not," the witness replied. Q. When you wrote this report to the FBI you did not say anything about what Miss Siskind said to the class, did you?"

A. I did not.

McTernan had made his point. He described the purpose of his cross-examination during earlier argument on admissibility of excerpts of the secret FBI report.

A COMPLETE REPORT

"This witness said this was a complete report," McTernan said. "If it does not speak of the teachings in the class it completely shatters his testimony here."

Defense attorney Frank Serri noted that Matusow testified substantially that Miss Siskind said: "The only way we are going to get socialism in the U.S. is by force."

"That is the one thing he would not have forgotten, Serri added. "That's the one thing he would have in the report if she said it."

McTernan turned to the witness' testimony alleging he heard Winston on his way from a Philadelphia meeting suggest young Communists should get into basic industry "so in event of imperialist war we would slow down production and in some cases call strikes."

The lawyer held the FBI report in his hand.

"Now," he asked, "in your report to the FBI, you didn't say anything like that, did you?"

"I referred to the Winston meeting in that report," Matusow replied. (Continued on Page 8)

Churchill St. in Iran Renamed

TEHERAN.—The name of Churchill St. was changed Friday to Mossadegh St., in an open-air demonstration here against imperialism. While the street signs were being changed, demonstrators shouted "Down with the British and Churchill" and "Long live Mossadegh."

Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was reinstated less than a week after he resigned.

Steel Union Wage Body Approves New Industry Contract

WASHINGTON.—The wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers of America Friday approved the terms of the new pact brought before it by Philip Murray as steel plants from coast to coast, idle for eight weeks, prepared to fire up furnaces.

The strike is the longest and most extensive in the history of the CIO union.

The terms—a package of approximately 20½ cents an hour—provide

a 12½ cents hourly across the board raise plus 3½ cents for raises on a classification basis, some fringes and a modified union shop.

An agreement negotiated by Philip Murray and Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel was reached in the President Truman's cabinet room simultaneously with an announcement of a price increase of \$5.20 a ton for the steel corporations.

UNION SHOP ISSUE

The much-publicized union shop issue which the steel companies termed the main obstacle to a settlement, was settled as follows:

The present employees who are not in the union can stay out if they want to. Newly-hired workers must sign an application for the union when hired, which, however, takes effect only 30 days later, unless during the last 15 days of that period, the new employee notifies the company by letter that he doesn't want to be in the union.

Also, at the end of the contract, there is a 15-day "escape" period during which any members of the union, old or newly-hired, can resign. This is substantially the formulation the employers offered at an early stage of the strike.

The heaviest loss to the work-

(Continued on Page 6)

TOM O'CONNOR, COMPASS MANAGING EDITOR, DIES

Tom O'Connor, managing editor of the Compass, died of a heart attack Thursday evening in the newspaper's offices at 164 Duane St. O'Connor would have been 38 years old on Monday.

O'Connor was the winner of the first Heywood Brown Memorial Award of the American Newspaper Guild in 1941 for a series of articles on unsafe mine conditions.

When the newspaper PM was founded, O'Connor joined the staff, coming to this city from Los Angeles, where he had served on the Los Angeles Post Record and the Los Angeles News. He continued when the PM was replaced by the Star and when the Compass was organized.

He held several offices in the Guild and was president of the Los Angeles local for two years.

In the spring of this year, O'Connor was summoned before the House Committee on Un-American Activities after having been fingered as a "Communist" during his early newspaper days on the West Coast.

O'Connor protested against the hearing "as a working newspaper-

man, because an inquiry into the past and present beliefs, politics, associations and opinions of a newspaper writer or editor seems to me to be a clear interference with and limitation of the free functioning of the press. . . . My concept of the meaning of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press is that I am guaranteed the right to think as I please and to edit a newspaper as my conscience dictates, without hindrance, pressure or interrogation as to my motives or decisions from Congress or any of its committees."

O'Connor, who lived at 144-42 Village Road, Parkway Village, Jamaica, is survived by his widow, Anne; two children, Shannon, four, and Daniel, 18 months; and his father and mother, residents of California.

The editors and staff of the Daily Worker, in a telegram to T. O. Thackrey, editor and publisher of the Daily Compass, stated, "We mourn with you the untimely loss of Tom O'Connor, progressive newspaperman and trade unionist." Condolences were also sent to Mrs. O'Connor by the editors and staff of the Daily Worker.

U.S. Wins 'Chase'; Jamaica Cops 400

HELSINKI, Finland.—Horace Ashenfelter won the 3,000 meter steeplechase for the U. S. Friday with a record-shattering performance. Bob Mathias led a potential 1-2-3 decathlon sweep through the halfway mark and George Rhoden of Jamaica won the 400 meters in another spectacular day.

On the team point front, the Soviet Union scoring 25 to 29 for the US in the day's competition, stayed well in front with a total of

352 to our 250. However, the first weight-lifting final went to the USSR, which will add another 10 to her official total by nightfall. Amazing Hungary was third with 105½.

Leo Benner gave the US its second first place gold medal of the day when he won the free pistol shooting event. Soviet entries finished 3rd and 4th. In its debut, the overwhelmingly favored U. S. basketball team beat a smaller but fast Hungary five 66-48. As water

sports began Sweden beat the U. S. water polo team 5-1.

Ashenfelter in a brilliant surprise won the 3,000 from the USSR's Kazantsev in record-smashing time of 8 minutes, 45.6. The first six finishes all broke the old record.

Rhoden's victory in the 400 meant the end of the dream of a double for Mal Whitfield of the U.S., who already had won the 800 meter race. Whitfield was last in a field of six. Rhoden, a

Jamaican who attends Morgan State College near Baltimore, led teammate Herb McKenley home in Olympic record time of 45.9. Ollie Matson, San Francisco U. football star, was a surprise third.

Marjorie Jackson of Australia set a world record for the women's 200 meters in the semi-finals, in which two Soviet women exceeded the Olympic mark of Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen. No American (Continued on Page 6)

Mohawk Carpet Strikers Reject 7-Cent Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—More than 3,600 CIO textile workers continued their strike Friday against the Mohawk Carpet Mills after rejecting the second contract offer in less than a month by union and company negotiators.

In secret balloting Wednesday and Thursday, the union voted by 1,629 to 876 to reject the contract which would have granted an across-the-board rise of 7 cents an hour.

The union has asked for an increase of 17 cents an hour. The strike is in its eighth week.

'The Olympic Spirit' Is a Spirit for Peace

By LESTER RODNEY

WHEN OVER 5,000 YOUNG athletes from 69 nations come together on the athletic field for spirited yet sporting competition, it is bound to become a rousing and unmistakable demonstration for peace. The 1952 Olympic Games now in progress in Helsinki, Finland, are just that. Right down from the "top," where the Finnish officials pleaded for a world truce—a cessation of all fighting—and where the International Olympic Committee voted the Chinese People's Republic into the Games, to the cordial and respectful relations of the athletes of different countries, the Games have smashed through the "inevitable war" hoax, the "iron curtain" lie, and affirmed that the ordinary people who have nothing to gain from war are not mad at each other.

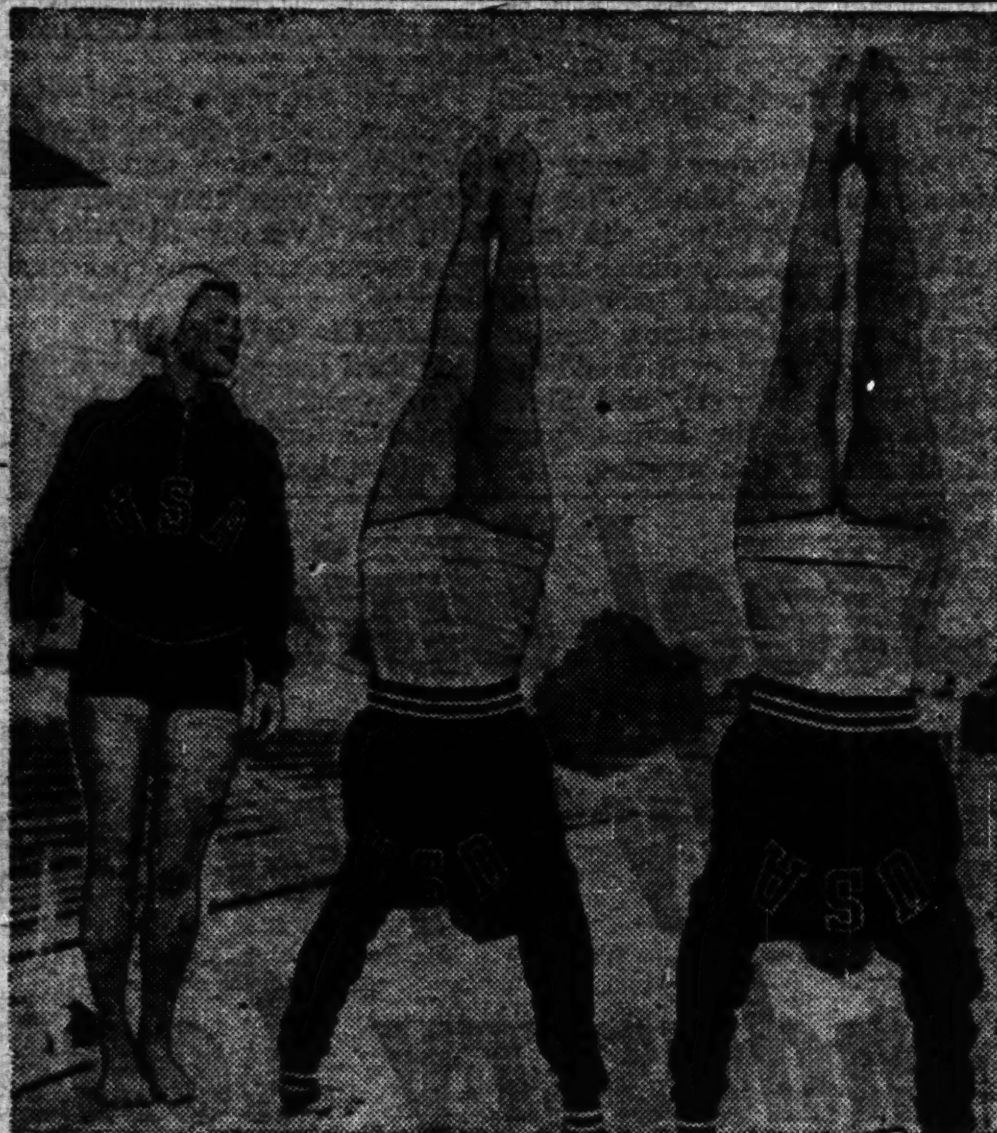
AN AMERICAN athlete expressed this sentiment three days before the Games even opened. A group of American athletes went over to the Soviet camp to watch their Russian opposite numbers in training and see the formal flag raising ceremony.

The Soviet team leader making the brief traditional speech would up with the sentiment:

"Long live friendship between nations and peace in all the world."

When the storm of applause had died down, Fortune Gordien, discuss star from Minnesota, commented: "A nice sentiment. I'm not mad at anybody."

THE ATHLETES of the two big countries that crushed Hitler then got together in the most friendly fashion, setting the tone for the rest of the Games. Soviet and American athletes shook hands



AMERICAN MAIDS at Helsinki for the Olympic diving contests. June Irwin (left) watches as Paula Myers and Pat McCormick limber up at Olympic Village in Finland.

all around, chatted about each others' records and styles, compared techniques. Bob Fuchs, Yale's great shot put star, and Nina Dunbadze, the Soviet Union's great world record-holding discus champ, and city councilwoman in

Tbilisi, hit it off swell. Fuchs later told reporters "They're swell people."

The note of surprise by an American fed to the ears back home with fantastic anti-Russian (Continued on Page 8)

STEVE NELSON READS, GETS LETTERS, ONE FOR \$13,291.98

By ART SHIELDS

THE COUNTY JAIL where Steve Nelson is held without bail rights is 70 years old. Its four-foot granite walls were laid in 1882. And the steel cell where Steve is sitting feels as hot as an old-fashioned kitchen range in the torrid summer.

It's hard to adapt oneself to this grim "Iron City" prison where many men have gone to pieces. But Steve Nelson, a veteran of many battles against fascism, is keeping his mind active. In the last week he has read a history of the Negro people. He has also read one of his favorite satires, "Gulliver's Travels." And he has started to reread Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace."



STEVE NELSON

THE COMMUNIST LEADER likes best to read the wonderful letters that he gets from his anti-fascist friends outside, however. They have been coming in faster this week. In one day he got 12 messages from his buddies here and abroad.

There was also a thirteenth letter the same day that didn't belong with the rest. It was a bill from the clerk of the courts of Allegheny County for \$13,291.98. The bill, said the clerk, was intended to cover the "costs" of the prosecution of Steve Nelson under the Pennsylvania State "Sedition" Act of 1919.

"There has been costs taxed to the amount of \$13,291.98 against you," the clerk's message began. "Please call . . . and pay same . . ."

STEVE HASN'T any intention of paying the costs of the prejured stoolpigeon testimony against him, however. He couldn't do it if he would, and he wouldn't if he could, he told his friends.

The "costs" had been added to

Steve's sentence by Judge Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the rabid, red-baiting "Americans Battling Communism" group.

Judge Montgomery wasn't satisfied merely to give Steve 20 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. He must have heard that Judge Kene-saw Mountain Landis had given the 20 and \$10,000 to William D. Haywood and some other peace-loving workers' leaders in the first World War. So Montgomery added the \$13,291.98 "costs," and thus broke all records. No judge in the United States had ever inflicted such a savage sentence to any political prisoner.

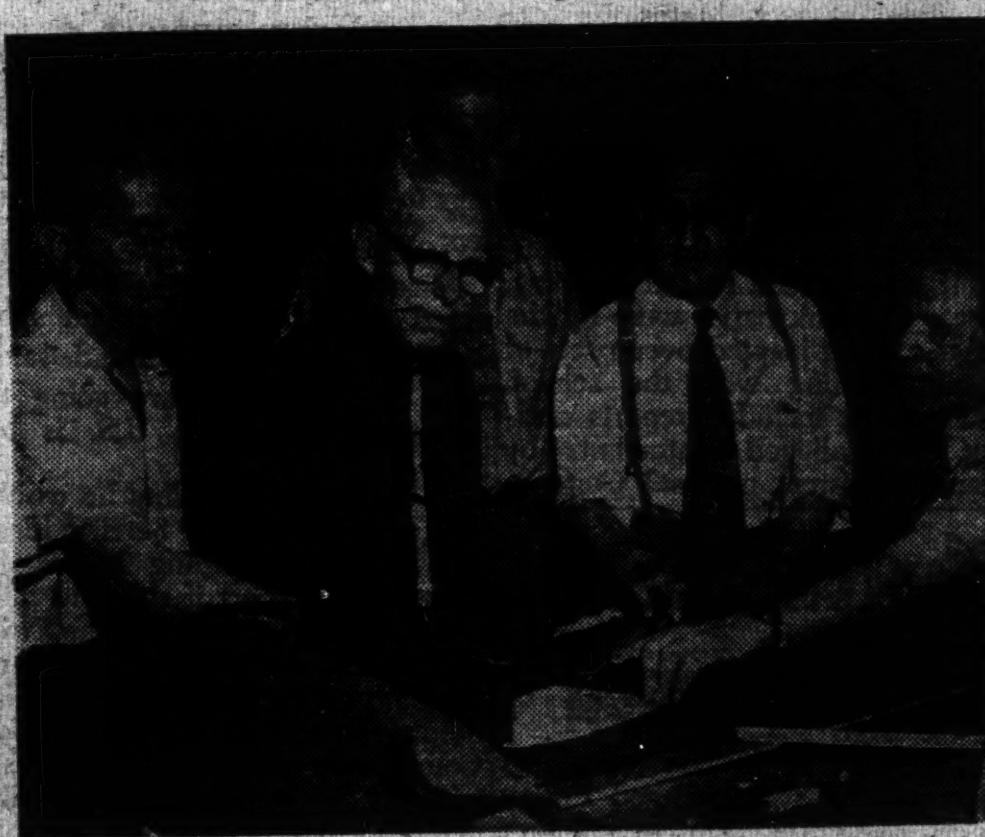
JUDGE MONTGOMERY'S connection with this "American Battling Communism" group that started the witchhunt against Nelson has now become a big issue in Steve's fight for freedom.

Montgomery's group not only started the witchhunt. It helped to finance it as well. The labor (Continued on Page 7)

Hot? They Work Overtime for the American Labor Party



Garment unionists at work on articles for the American Labor Party's Labor Bazaar to be held in December. Cutters (left) measure the cloth, and in other photo



workers sew the garments.

Skilled workers in many trades are turning out goods for December Bazaar

By MICHAEL SINGER

WE WERE TALKING with Dorothy Epstein, director of the Annual Labor Bazaar. It was 98 degrees in the shade and it was pleasant to think of an event in December. Then we heard words like "workshop," "after-work sessions," "voluntary labor," "warehouse stockpiling" and other phrases that brought up pictures of self-sacrificing efforts in the sweltering heat wave that jolted us out of the reveries of snow-coated streets.

"You mean," we asked, "that workers spend extra hours from their shops on a day like this to produce dresses, coats, hats, shoes and other commodities for the bazaar?"

"I mean just that," she replied, bringing our temperature up a

trifle. "And what's more—"

SHE was off on a discourse of bazaar activity that left us limp. Frankly, we used to think that every December (this year it'll be from Dec. 11 to 14) the vast quantities of stuff that jammed the St. Nicholas Arena were compiled in the last few hours before the doors opened. Wonderful how the goods come in, we respectfully opined, and then went off hunting for a tie.

But now we know differently—and thanks to Miss Epstein, we have a story about the Seventh Annual Labor Bazaar that should inspire our readers. In the first place, it's not only a bazaar; it's an institution, a great progressive tradition which became a people's movement last December when the American Labor Party sponsored it

with trade unions as the backbone of its program. The 50,000 who jammed it for five days raised funds to finance struggles against anti-Semitism, jimcrow and all forms of discrimination.

WHILE YOU RELAX with visions of escape from high prices and the heat in the buying adventure next December, here is what is happening now:

Cloakmakers are giving their skills to produce 400 of the finest coats, with 200 already on the racks; dressmakers are making 700 of the latest styles; 35 dozen hats are in the making and 500 pairs of beautiful shoes are scheduled to be finished soon.

One furniture shop is making 60 upholstered pieces and knit-

goods workers are preparing 100 knitted suits. Amalgamated workers—this is the first time they're in it—are making 100 sport vests and fur workers are giving their time to produce every kind of fur garment from coats to capes with stoles and muffs and collars to boot.

Drug workers and jewelry workers and electrical workers and toy workers and plastic workers and food workers are giving their all to boom their specialized departments at the bazaar.

THE WHOLE OPERATION is unique. There are labor-industry committees and women's committees and community committees. There are handcraft sessions and

family working groups where mother and mother-and-son and mother-and-daughter combinations are making artfully designed goods from costume jewelry to hand-made gloves.

AS THEY WORK they discuss. They talk about peace, about labor unity, about community efforts to break down jimcrow and restricted housing, about joint efforts to smash anti-Semitism. The Bazaar workshops, community groups, knitting circles and trade meetings are welders of unity, people's forums that will be climaxed on Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

In the meantime, the Bazaar warehouse at 1 E. Fourth St. is in shape to receive merchandise.

If you have ideas—communicate with the Bazaar headquarters at 17 Murray St. WO 4-8153.

The Gates-Davis Circulation Drive

HOW CHICAGOANS BOOST THE WORKER SALES

A FEW WEEKS AGO, we called upon our readers to set up a summer drive for 6,500 subs to The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker. We urged, too, that this be only one part of a circulation program, which should include expansion of delivery routes, shop gate sales and other ways of getting the papers around.

The response has been heartening. Groups of readers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana and elsewhere have met to work out plans for participating in the campaign. It takes time to get this organized, and so there are not yet any large-scale results. But they are beginning to develop.

We received a letter from one Chicagoan, a member of a Freedom of the Press club who has been active in developing a circulation apparatus. It shows what can be done everywhere in setting up routes.

"When I talked to you last November, we had five housewives helping to sell 50 papers," she writes. "We have now 20 people, the majority of them shopworkers, who sell 365 papers every week."

"Wherever any reader is willing to take a second paper, he or she was given it at the wholesale price, and if necessary a paper to use free as a sample."

"We distribute our bundle of 365 papers to those who sell them immediately. We receive them

Friday evening. The weekend is then ahead of us for delivering to our customers. There is no unbusinesslike element in our work. Each one who has his part to play in our group of sellers does his or her part splendidly. Each knows how many papers he will get, where to get them, how much to pay and where to deliver. The treasurer keeps accounts, the secretary sees that meeting notices go out to the sellers on Friday with their papers, and handles the bundle increases.

"The chairman and president and committee help run the affairs we have in conjunction with a church program every fourth Sunday. We have two bi-weekly sellers' meetings which take in the sellers in the center and east end at one meeting, and those on the west end at the other. Each has an average attendance of eight. We have raised \$35 of the \$50 pledged to The Worker fund campaign. Every task set by Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee is discussed and carried through as best we can."

"Our own Freedom of the Press Club has agreed to 'adopt' Benjamin J. Davis in a persistent way to give him personal encouragement with gifts bought with our pennies and to assure him that we are fighting in the best way we know how for what he believes in and stands for and is imprisoned for—the right of workers of America to have their own fighting

newspaper.

"In our group of sellers one man is outstanding. From two papers a week he has increased his route to 220 in a period of six months. . . . In the struggle to increase his paper sales he admits of no obstacles. Every week he reports new areas explored—parks, beaches, tenement houses, street corners. He pays \$13.50 for his 220 papers, which is the amount he receives for selling 132. He thus has 90 papers for samples and as a margin for people who may not be able to pay."

"Other sellers sell two or three or five or 10 or 15 papers. One nine-year-old boy delivers 16 papers to customers obtained by his mother (and he has four cents for himself out of every 10 cents he collects). One seller handles between 20 and 30 a week."

"We are also getting small groups of readers together for discussions about the paper. These groups, together with our sellers, will, by the end of the summer, represent a group of persons for whom our freedom of the press clubs will arrange larger affairs. By then, we shall feel much more strength in numbers, though we already feel much strength from our bundle of 365 and the stalwarts who get it around."

The letter-writer ends with an appeal that The Worker give experiences elsewhere in circulating the paper. How about it? Let's hear from you, too.

Books and Ideas Are on Trial, West Coast Prosecutor Admits

By PHILIP M. CONNELLY
LOS ANGELES

FINAL ARGUMENTS to the jury by the U. S. Attorney Walter Binns have stamped the Smith Act prosecution here as a trial of books and ideas—to a greater certainty, even, than had five months of prosecution testimony.

Binns came out positively to the jury:

"The Communist Party is a school," he said. "At club meetings, they teach. New members go to beginners' classes and are taught. They teach, teach, teach until, as some informer witnesses testified they end up in big national schools. It's constant teaching, teaching, teaching."

AT ANOTHER POINT the chief prosecutor summed up what he said was the total impact of the testimony of 22 government witnesses.

"This evidence has established beyond doubt that these defendants are engaged in a concerted scheme to teach Marxism-Leninism. They go to classes, to meetings, to trade unions and they hammer, hammer, hammer every day and every hour telling the people, 'this is the stuff you should read and study and learn.'"

Binns pointed to a large table to the left of the courtroom lecture which was piled high with several hundred government exhibits introduced in the course of the trial. They were all books and pamphlets. Dozens of them were Marxist-Leninist classic literature. Scores more were publications on socialism, on trade unionism, on the role of the Negro people in America and the struggle for Negro liberation on the subject of peace.

THEN the prosecutor sought to convince the jury that the very sincerity and industry displayed by Communists in attempting to spread learning was proof of the "criminal intent" of the 14 defendants whose fate will soon rest in the jurors' hands.

At still another point Binns shouted: "You'll never find an in-

stance in which the Communists say to people, 'Don't read anything.' He added: "And they never correct (he meant censor) the old Marxist classics—they never say, 'don't read this or that as it is written.'"

THE PROSECUTOR then turned to two devices in an effort to win a conviction on the basis of what the books teach.

One was an old one in this trial—the practice of reading "snatches," or brief extracts from the writings out of context, so as to imply meanings which the texts themselves do not contain.

The other was a device first used by Justice Department prosecutors in the Foley Square trial of 11 national leaders of the Communist Party in 1948—the old saw about "Aesopian language."

Binns spent two hours of his day-long argument reading sentences and bits of paragraphs, carefully selected from Marxist-Leninist books and from the more recently issued pamphlets. These he attempted to put together in such a way as to give a distorted impression that Marxist writers advocated the use of force and violence.

BINNS then launched into his thesis about Communists use of "Aesopian language."

From this base, Binns took off on his own, with a series of weird "definitions" as to the "Communist meaning" of words. "Socialism" meant "communism," he said, because the Communists hated socialism. He said this was proved by the fact Communists in the U. S. had, from time to time, attacked certain "Socialists" and, on occasions, the Socialist Party.

He drew a little confused when he defined the Communists' "ultimate goal" as meaning "socialism." He said "strategy" as used by Communists, meant "achieving the ultimate goal," presumably socialism, which they presumably hate.

TO OFFSET the convincingly strong offensive showing the de-

fendants had made to justify their actions and teachings under rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, Binns opened his argument by asserting that, actually the indictment charged the defendants with violation of the Constitution.

Binns spewed hate at Communists for their united front policies and tactics. It was just a way of winning people for the ultimate goal of socialism, he told the jurors—"like the tide infiltrating between the crevices in the mortar that holds the brick building of capitalism together," he said.

Beside, Binns thought it was contradictory on the part of the Communists to advocate the winning of the government by democratic majority, and at the same time to pursue a policy of "concentration," which he described as gaining members and converts mainly among workers in heavy basic industry.

"One vote's as good as another," he argued, "whether it's the man's living out on the desert or one working in an aircraft plant or a steel mill in a densely populated city—you never read about them trying to recruit shoe clerks."

BINNS told the jurors he had an answer for this also. It was, he averred, because "they want not only predominance in numbers but in influence also," and, after a pause, he added: "and predominance in fighting capacity."

Binns concluded his day-long argument with what many considered shocking new admission of the failure of the prosecution to establish any of the legal requirements for a conviction.

He turned to a recitation of "overt acts" which he said the government had "proved." He reminded the jury apologetically, that the government didn't have to establish by evidence "all" of the overt acts charged in the indictment—that "if the prosecution proves one of them, it's enough."

HE INSISTED that "several overt acts have been proved."

"We've shown that there were

(Continued on Page 7)

The Worker

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BRING BOYS HOME — KEY ISSUE

WHEN EISENHOWER PERSONALLY demanded the junior McCarthyite, Sen. Nixon of the Un-American Committee notoriety, as his fellow candidate, the entire labor movement and the progressive people of America instantly realized what the GOP mob was after.

They are after a McCarthy-ridden, fear-ridden America in which Eisenhower will push for a world war under the mask of a "crusade," with all labor rights and political liberty strangled as "subversion."

The MacArthurs and Dulleses, who crave the spreading of the war in Korea and China, have no difficulty in getting behind this sinister Eisenhower-Nixon combination which has the fervent blessings of McCarthy and his pro-fascist cliques.

When the Eisenhower-Nixon crew reached out the hand of solidarity to the Dixiecrats, throwing their 1948 FEPC plank into the ashcan, the picture of an unscrupulous political machine of racists and reactionaries was even clearer.

BUT WHAT HAS the Democratic Party convention done to challenge these racists and war-plotters?

First, the draft platform of the Demos imitated the GOP by also watering down the civil rights plank of the 1949 platform. This plank was never carried out by the Truman Democrats in Congress. They joined in with the Dixie-GOPs to kill it.

Secondly, the Democrats boasted up and down the convention of their great achievement in starting the Korean slaughter; they boasted of their revival of the Nazi war machine; they bragged of the billions they have taken from America's pockets to finance regimes around the globe; and they finally showed their basic affinity with the GOP spread-the-war MacArthur crowd by pledging limitless aid to the bandit Chiang Kai-shek who is plotting to drag the world into a criminal war to overthrow the People's China government.

At the very moment that the Democratic draft platform proclaimed its desire for peace, the Administration ordered the Navy fleet to approach the shores of China and to send more than 100 jet fighters "to shake the fist" at the coastal cities of the Chinese mainland!

This is "peace" in the MacArthur-McCarthy style. It is "peace" through a deliberate effort to smash up the Korean truce talks at the very moment when only the exchange of POWs stands between America and an end to the laughter.

THE SPREAD-THE-WAR bankers like Winthrop Aldrich dominated the GOP convention and pulled the wires that resulted in picking Eisenhower. This is known to the whole country by now. The GOP leaders want a war in Asia at the earliest moment, in the hope that this will light up the world war they seek.

But where did the Democrats stand on this? They depend on the votes of millions of trade unionists, Negro people and anti-Wall Street sections of the people. The Democratic leaders are eager to appear as expressing the will of the common man. Why then did the Truman Administration decide to send the fleet to the shores of China and threaten its cities with jet bombers? Why do the Truman Democrats refuse to demand an end of the ghastly farce by which the generals have blocked the return of our American POWs and our boys by refusing to adhere to the Geneva Convention on exchanging all war prisoners?

THE ISSUE OF ENDING the Korean war is, we believe, a major issue in this election. The GOP and Demos want to keep it out of the election. But the people want an end to the killing.

We urge the parents of all American youth to determine right now that they will put every candidate for every office on the spot on this question—Do you favor an immediate end to the Korean war by the exchange of our prisoners for the American POWs? Do you pledge to demand the return of our boys from Korea if you are elected?

This is the issue which will debunk all the phony election promises. It will permit the people back home to force the peace issue into the election where the bi-partisans want to stifle this most crucial debate of all.

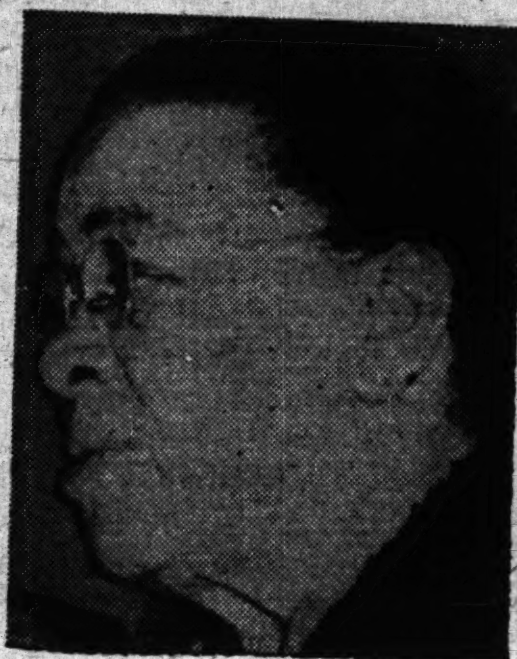
The Progressive Party courageously demands an end to the Korean war through the immediate exchange of all POWs. Its national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Negro woman woman leader, alone pass the test on this issue. But every GOP and Democratic candidate must be forced to reveal his stand on Korea peace by his constituents between now and November. Why should parents vote for men who refuse to defend their sons?

Cold War Blocks Gains for Negro People, Says Mrs. Bass

CHARGING that neither of the two "old parties" will act for peace or on the demands of the Negro people for civil rights legislation and representation in government, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass opened her campaign for Vice President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket with a seven-state speaking tour of the midwest. She made her first speech in Des Moines.

"No matter what the promises of the Democratic Party may be," Mrs. Bass said, "the record of the Truman Administration shows that will be only hollow and empty pledges—and the Republicans have not even bothered to take a stand on specific civil rights issues."

Mrs. Bass, who is the first Negro woman ever to be selected for such a high office by any po-



MRS. BASS

litical party, will speak throughout her tour on the Progressive Party platform of "peace, freedom and security," and will explain her position that the "cold war hysteria" prevents even minor gains for the Negro people.

She will outline the Progressive Party's specific 11-point civil rights platform which includes demands for FEPC, Federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, for an end to segregation and discrimination in housing, in governmental employment, in the armed forces, and in the nation's capital, and for full representation of the Negro people at all levels of public office.

Following her current trip, Mrs. Bass will campaign through the South, the Middle Atlantic states and the West Coast.

Randall's Is. Peace Rally on Aug. 20

MEHELIA JACKSON, great American gospel singer; Mary Lou Williams, famous piano stylist and her trio; Charles Weidman, famous American dancer and his Theatre Dance Group; Morris Carnovsky, Broadway and Hollywood star, are among the artists who have been signed to perform at a spectacular Concert and Rally for Peace on Wednesday evening, Aug. 20 at 7 p.m. at the Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, the New York Peace Institute announced.

A number of prominent Americans, with different points of view on the question of peace, will also address the audience.

General admission tickets at \$1, including tax, and reserved section tickets at \$2, including tax, can be purchased at the offices of the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., 5th floor.

New York Peace Institute, of which Rev. Edward D. McGowan is Chairman, and Rev. Reginald H. Bass is Co-chairman, is an educational agency which works with church groups, neighborhood peace groups, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other community organizations, by publishing various educational materials on peace issues, and sponsoring platforms for the debate and discussion of questions relating to peace, from various points of view.

Steel

(Continued from Page 3) ers was the cancellation of the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for time and a quarter for Sunday work. This proposal, estimated to be worth about 3½ cents an hour, had been viewed by the workers as a foothold towards their long-cherished aim of time and one half and double time for Saturday and Sunday.

Because of the rotation system in the steel mills, workers generally have most of their weeks during the year include one or both weekend days.

The raise of 12½ cents an hour across the board plus 3½ cents more to raise each of the 32 classifications by half a cent an hour per point, compares with the WSB-recommended 12½ cents plus 2½ cents effective June 30, plus 2½ cents more effective next Jan. 1.

RETROACTIVE TO MARCH

Although the old contract expired Jan. 1, the wage terms are retroactive only to March 1.

The contract was extended to June 30, 1954, with a reopener, only on wages, next June 30. The WSB's recommendation had limited the pact to June 30, 1953.

Remaining intact were the WSB recommendations for six paid holidays; six and nine-cent shift differentials compared with four and six cents in the old pact; a third week vacation after 15 years employment instead of 25 years and a cut of the southern differ-

ential from 10 cents to five cents an hour.

BETHLEHEM TERMS

The terms are substantially those that Bethlehem Steel and the union agreed to about four weeks earlier, but they were vetoed by the Big Six companies of which Bethlehem is a member. While negotiations stretched for months before the strike and were resumed several times during the pact, the agreement was reached in quick order when Philip Murray and U. S. Steel's Benjamin Fairless were called in by President Truman and given the reported "agree or else" ultimatum. Murray and Fairless emerged with a pact out of the cabinet room after a face to face meeting for 90 minutes.

PRICE HIKE

The determining factor was undoubtedly the announcement shortly afterward that mobilizer John R. Steelman had ordered a grant of an average of \$5.20 a ton on the price of steel. This is nearly what the steel companies had been demanding at an early stage of negotiations. Their later demand for \$12 was obviously only for bargaining purposes.

In his broadcast April 8 when he seized the steel mills, the President said the steel companies under the law are not entitled to more than \$2 to \$3 a ton. As late as last week Price Administrator Ellis Arnall insisted that \$2.82 is all he could allow under the law.

The steel interests insisted from the outset that price was the main obstacle. Some employer organs, notably Business Week, said long before the strike that the industry would have to "invite" a strike and bring about a steel scarcity before it gets the price it wants.

ANTI-LABOR AIM

As the steel struggle developed, however, more became involved than the details of the con-

tract over which there was so much publicity. The steel interests were looked to by all big business to "stop labor," weaken unions and reverse the trend of upward wages to wage cuts, like those already plaguing the textile industry.

In this they failed. The steel workers while suffering hunger and humiliation at the hands of relief bureaus that demanded a "pauper's oath" before allowing aid, held out solidly. Not a single scab entered a struck plant.

Negotiations began Nov. 1. Strike deadlines were postponed or cancelled six times after Jan. 1. An earlier stoppage lasting less than a week was caused by nullification of the Truman seizure order by Federal Court Judge David Pine. Work was resumed until the June 2 Supreme Court ruling upholding the Pine decision. Then the long strike began.

Iron Age estimated that a total of 2,000,000 workers were idle, either as strikers or because of layoffs charged to the strike, when the settlement was reached. The effect on consumer needs was hardly felt, however, because of the vast stockpile of steel, as much as a 90 and 120-day supply in some fields; and because of tremendous inventory of unsold finished durable products in the warehouses.

Support of the labor movement in general for the strikers was not in strong evidence, although it

was picking up steam in the last week of the walkout. The offer of the United Mine Workers of a loan of \$10,000,000, if the steel union needs it, was for some reason not even acknowledged publicly by the steel union.

Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 1) from people she visited.

ELECTED IN 1943

Davis was elected as a New York City councilman in 1943. As Communist Party nominee in Manhattan he received the overwhelming vote of the Negro people and a large vote among white people.

A major issue of Davis' 43 campaign was the destruction of the juncrow aspects of the huge Stuyvesant Town housing project.

His activities both in and outside Council chambers made him one of the best-loved Negro leaders in the nation.

He was reelected to the Council in 1947, with a far larger vote than in 1943.

In order to get him out of the Council, reactionaries in both major parties in New York ganged up to destroy the proportional representation system, and then, in 1949, ganged up against him by getting together behind a single candidate. They were joined by the stooge Liberal Party.

Despite the gang-up, Davis

polled for the American Labor Party, under whose banner he ran, a plurality of the votes in the 11th A.D., which was part of the councilmanic district in which he was candidate.

GOOD RESPONSE

Canvassers in the amnesty petition campaign report an almost uniformly enthusiastic response. Well over half sign of those approached with the petition. Among those who don't want to sign for one reason or another, there are many who express full sympathy for the campaign and say they would vote for Davis if he ran again.

"People, many of them, want to know why we haven't started this before," one canvasser said Friday night. "They say it's about time something was done to get him out of jail."

Morning Course on The Negro Question

A one-week morning course on "The Negro Question" will be taught by Albert Prago at the Jefferson School of Social Science, July 28 through Aug. 1. The class meets daily from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., beginning Monday. Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas.

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THREE PLATFORMS

(Continued from Page 1)

tendency known, and condemned by the majority of the American people as "McCarthyism."

The Progressive Party calls for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and for a halt to prosecutions under those laws. It proposed the abolition of the House Un-American Committee and other witch-hunting agencies. It calls for the scrapping of the witchhunting loyalty oaths and so-called subversive lists.

LABOR

The Republican Party supports retention of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law outright. The Democratic Party platform urges the law's repeal. But this latter pledge must be measured against the Democrats' failure to repeal the law as pledged four years ago and against Adlai Stevenson's avowed endorsement of "some features of the law." Both parties also make vague pledges of "improving" labor's standards.

The Progressive Party not only calls for Taft-Hartley repeal and means it. It backs repeal of the wage freeze which all labor opposes. It calls for re-enactment of the Wagner Act, won by the workers against the opposition of the Wall Street-dominated GOP, during a Democratic New Deal administration. It urges defeat of the Smith anti-strike bill, backed by both GOP and Democratic foes of labor.

WAGES, PRICES, TAXES

Both the Republican and Democratic Parties stand for continued spending of billions of dollars for rearmament in preparation of an unnecessary World War III. Their empty promises of "economy" or of reduced taxes when it becomes "possible" are, in effect, assurances of continued high profits for Big Business but inflation, high prices and high taxes for the American worker.

The Progressive Party pledges, on the contrary, on the basis of its program for peace, reduced spending for guns, increased spending for schools, homes and hospitals. It calls for a \$1.25 hourly minimum wage, plus overtime after 30 hours a week. It proposes strict federal price control and a rollback of rents to pre-Korea levels. It backs an increase in taxes on the big corporations and ending the tax steals, but for low-income families, no income tax at all on families of four with incomes of less than \$4,000 a year or individuals with incomes of less than \$2,000 a year.

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what's on

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CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping, historical drama. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

ENJOY YOURSELF at the cool evening party to honor Joseph Seltzerman, retiring Chairman of the 6th St. American Labor Party at TWO Hall, 77 Fifth Ave. Subscription \$1.

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Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping, historical drama. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

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STEVE NELSON READS, GETS Stevenson

(Continued from Page 3)
spy Matt Cvetic admitted in court last year that he got \$200 from the "Americans Battling Communism" crowd when he testified against Nelson before a Congressional Committee.

Montgomery was vice chairman of the hate outfit at that time.

The judge, however, refused to disqualify himself when Nelson asked him to step down at his trial last winter. And Montgomery even boasted from the bench that he was still a member of the A.B.C. group.

NELSON'S APPEAL ATTORNEYS dwell on these damning facts in their argument for bail before the Pennsylvania State Superior Court in Philadelphia last week. And one judge, Blair F. Gunther, a Republican, promptly stepped off the bench.

"I was a member of the Americans Battling Communism group myself," Judge Gunther stated. "And in order not to give the Daily Worker any opportunity to say that this court is prejudiced I am disqualifying myself from sitting in this case."

Judge Gunther was looking hard at Walter Lowenfels, the Daily Worker reporter, while he spoke. And he left the court room as he finished.

Gunther's self-disqualification on the Americans Battling Communism issue throws the spotlight on A.B.C. leader Montgomery's refusal to disqualify himself.

MONTGOMERY, who is a candidate for the State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, has another worry this last week.

The judge admitted to a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter that he was "worried" by the lack of

support he was getting for the Nelson sentence in his mail bag.

The judge said that he got only seven letters commending the 20-year sentence.

But "hundreds" of persons have protested the sentence in letters and cables, he ruefully conceded. Two of the cabled protests came from Italy. One was from the Italian Democratic Jurists' organization. The judge said the Italian lawyers spoke of "that splendid anti-fascist Steve Nelson."

Many more protests have been pouring in to District Attorney James F. Malone in his courthouse offices in Pittsburgh. The protests come from indignant citizens who insist that Nelson has the traditional right to bail on pending appeal.

A word from Malone would bring Nelson's release at once. Otherwise he have to cook in the torrid County Jail until late September when the Superior Court meets again and may give a decision on the bail issue.

Coast Trial

(Continued from Page 3)
mass meetings which extolled the virtues of Marxism-Leninism," said the prosecutor, "and that various of these defendants were at these meetings, and some of them spoke."

These presumably were the "proven overt acts." As for others of the defendants, Binns called their names, pointed out testimony to show that they had been "in the Communist Party for a long, long time—back to 1933 and 1935."

"The evidence has placed these people in responsible party position. I'm not going to wear out my throat going into any more detail," the chief prosecutor concluded.

THUS he rested the government's case on the mass of books and literature which the jury was asked to interpret as teaching overthrow of the government by force and violence. This the jury was expected to do by adopting Binns' ridiculous "Aesopian" interpretations of quotations torn out of context. The government had "proved" that the Communist Party taught and advocated what was in the books and that the defendants were in positions of party leadership.

Classified Ads

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(Continued from Page 1)

The victory for the Dixiecrats was engineered by the Stevenson forces with the bosses of the city machines handling not only the backroom bargaining but the open floor work. This was so crude that even Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota felt it necessary Friday morning to denounce the "combination of big city politicians and the Dixiecrats."

Maryland offered the motion to seat the Virginia Dixiecrat delegation. Supporters of Kefauver and Harriman rallied for the battle and by the time the roll call approached the end of the list, it was clear that the Maryland motion would be lost.

There was some conferring among convention leaders, with chairman Sam Rayburn participating. Stalling, Rayburn delayed announcing the result and repeated

Nelson Rally

(Continued from Page 3)
chairman. He told how the meaning of Spain helped shape his life and work, had changed him from a youth in Paterson, N. J., who read only the sports pages to one who knew that the things he loved, including sports, were endangered unless fascism was beaten.

Dorothy Parker was there, one of the writers included in the splendid anthology, "The Heart of Spain." She wore smoked glasses, and she began by explaining that she wasn't hiding her identity from the FBI, for whom she had only monumental scorn. "I have a nasty infected eye," she continued, "probably from watching these conventions over television."

When the laughter subsided, she spoke of 16 years ago, of seeing first hand the suffering of the Spanish people under the monarchy, their pride in their republic, their magnificent fight for improvement, for literacy and decency in the midst of a savage war against unequal odds.

She noted the role of the press. "It was hard to tell in those days from the New York papers exactly what was going on, who was who and what it was all about," she commented. She then read an eloquent letter from Sean O'Casey, Irish playwright, on Spain and the better world ahead. She concluded with the clenched fist Popular Front salute and the cry of "Salud!"

Dr. Edward Barsky was introduced to a great ovation. "He got through the Ebro all right," said Lampell. "He survived Guadalajara. It remained for his own U.S. Department of Justice to get him."

Milton Wolff, commander of the "Vets" noted that despite all the reactionary propaganda spread by Washington, President Truman still has to tell the country he doesn't like Franco.

"He says that," Wolff added, "because he's a politician. He knows millions of Americans will never like Franco. That's why we can free Franco's enemy, Steve Nelson."

Novelist Howard Fast spoke of history, and of people like Steve Nelson and his fellow heroes of our country.

"We live in an age of great people but don't always realize it," he said quietly. Then he hammered home two thoughts which were the substance of this spirited and dedicated meeting.

"To anyone who isn't completely bamboozled by the press and radio drivel," he said, "the thought of keeping Steve Nelson in jail 20 years is laughable. Because he was put in jail by frightened people who know they have no 20 years in front of them."

"Steve need not stay in prison. This is for us to decide, not for Fairless, a mighty wave of protest can quickly turn the tide and give the people a great victory."

over and over again that delegations could change their votes if they acted prior to the announcement of the final total.

Meanwhile, Jack Arvey, Chicago political boss and key man in the Stevenson steamroller, had gone to work on the Illinois delegation. It was suddenly announced that Illinois, which had voted 45 to 15 against seating Virginia had switched to 52 to 8 in favor of Virginia.

Illinois delegates, acting as lieutenants of Arvey, spread out among other delegations. James Farley was noted arguing angrily with Sen. Herbert Lehman in the New York area. Sen. George Smathers of Florida and other Russell aides were also working their way through delegations.

As a result of this high-pressure drive, state after state switched its vote and at length Sam Rayburn was able to state that Virginia had been seated by a vote of 615 to 529.

Virginia's Gov. Battle then took the floor to move that South Carolina and Louisiana be seated, although they stubbornly refused to take the pledge. Before Rayburn could ram this through on a voice vote, the Kefauver forces tried for adjournment and failed. But Rep. John McCormack of Massachusetts was equal to the occasion. Substituting for Rayburn

Coast Maintenance Workers' Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (FP).—Fifteen hundred janitors and elevator operators in office buildings here will receive 7 cents hourly raises retroactive to June 1 in a contract negotiated by the Building Service Employees International Union (AFL).

The new monthly welfare contribution by employers was raised to \$6.92.

as chairman, he put the motion, heard the voice vote and announced that South Carolina and Louisiana had also been seated.

It was obvious that the Stevenson and Russell forces were working like a team.

The CIO Political Action Committee Friday threw its support behind the candidacy of Gov. Adlai Stevenson and said it would go "all out" for Sen. Estes Kefauver as his running mate.

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Olympic Spirit for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Goes, head of the American oarsmen. Finding themselves right next to the Russian headquarters, and after friendly waving to and fro as they practiced the Americans accepted an invitation to drop in. Said Goes:

"From what I'd heard I expected to get my ears chewed off. Instead they couldn't have been nicer. They're a swell bunch of fellows."

When the Soviet oarsmen heard the Americans were short of a single scull for practice sessions, propaganda was sounded by Tippy they insisted on lending them one.

The eight-oared U.S. crew from Annapolis effected souvenir swaps with the Russian crew. Soon the swapping became wholesale with many of the American athletes wearing Soviet sports emblems and the white doves representing peace. Many had never heard of the peace movement as such and thought it a swell idea.

★

THE SOVIET DELEGATION gave its idea of the Olympic Games five minutes after the train pulled in from Leningrad with the first contingent of athletes. Piotr Sobolev, the Soviet equivalent of our Avery Brundage as far as position goes, told American reporters:

"We see the Olympics as an opportunity for all the world's sportsmen to meet in a friendly atmosphere and learn to know each other."

Pressed for a prediction as to who would win the overall team championship, he good naturedly refused to predict, saying: "We have come to Helsinki fully aware that the best men and women will win in each event regardless of what country they come from."

(After a few days' competition it became evident that this was going to be a very exciting competitive Olympics, unlike that of 1948 when the U.S. romped home by hundreds of points over second place Sweden. The land of socialism, where sports for the people were unknown 35 years ago, was showing lots of young talent on the way up in its first Olympic competition.)

★

THE THEME of peace rang from other sections of the "west" too. In dedicating the British camp, Lord Burghley of England put the yearning of the world's people for peace into eloquent words, saying:

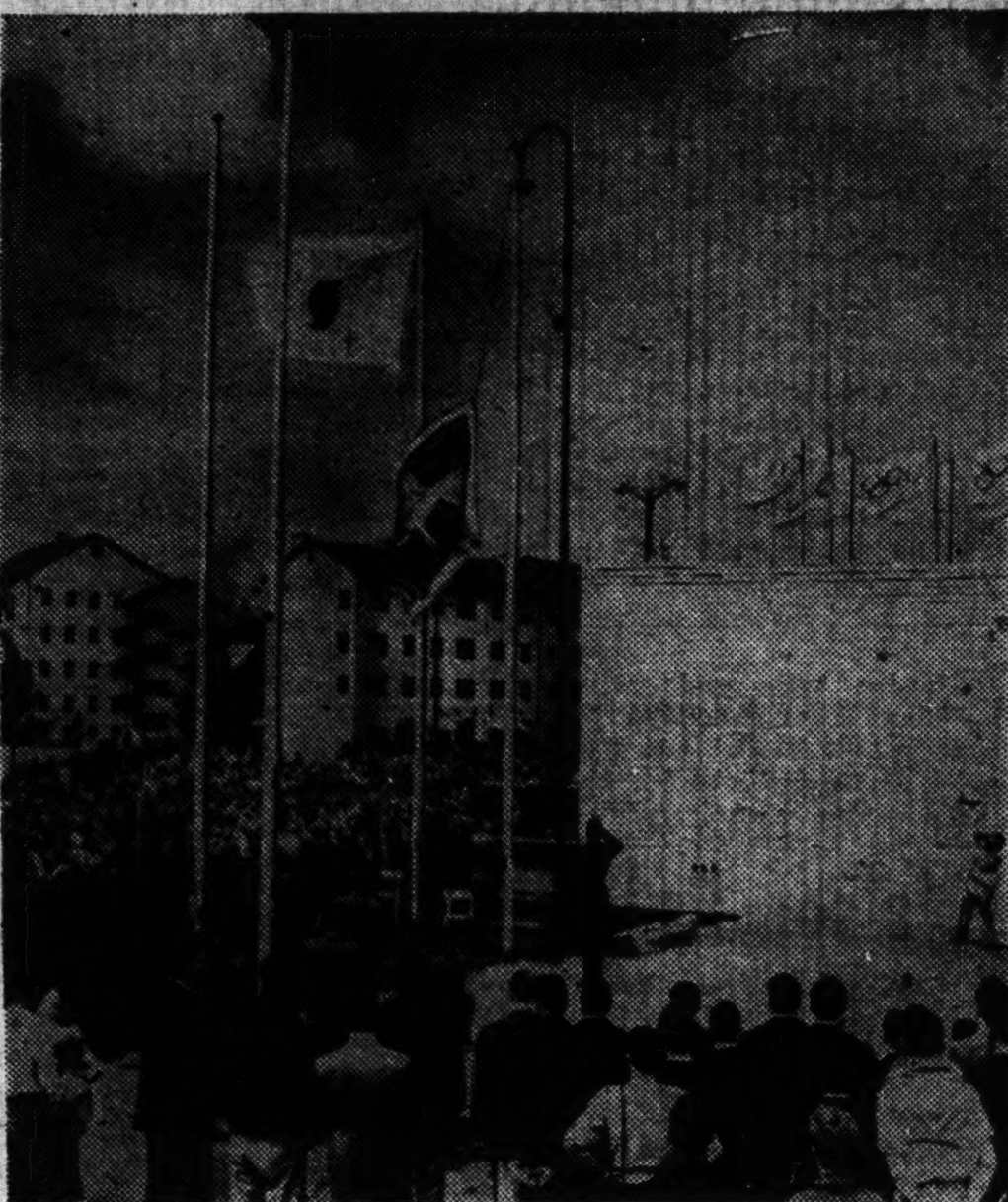
"The Olympic spirit is strong not only in Finland but throughout the world. The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions of people there is a prayer for peace and goodwill among nations."

This feeling found vivid expression in exchange visits between Soviet and British sportsmen, during which Sandy Duncan, British team leader, broke out the Scotch whiskey and proposed toasts all around for world peace and goodwill.

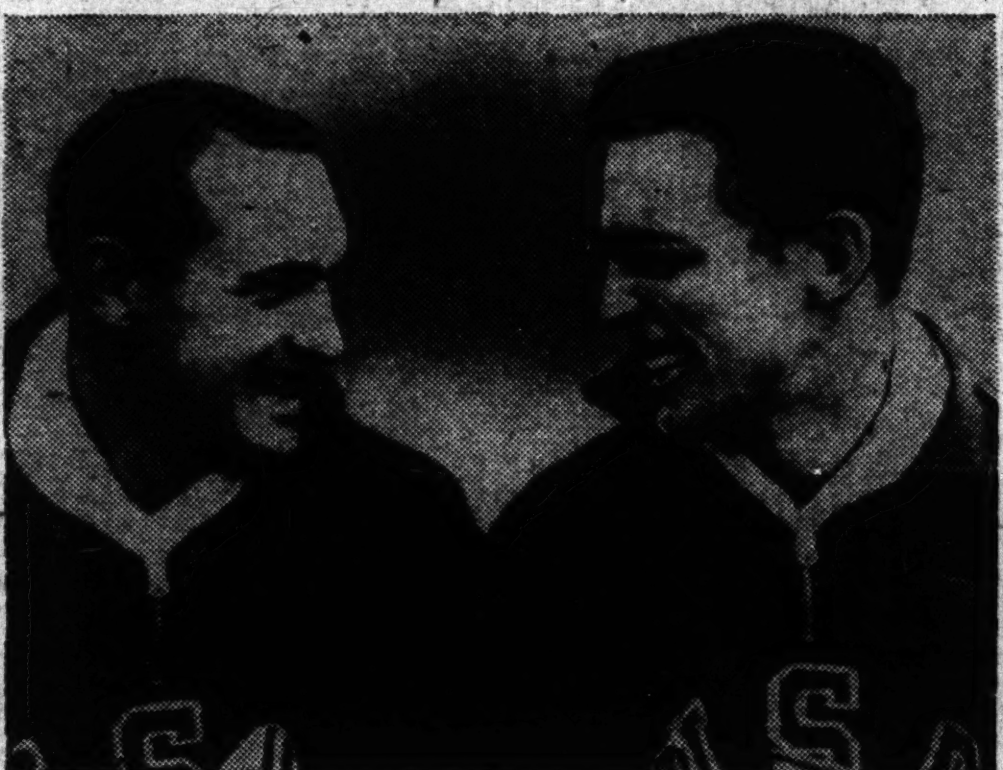
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ON THE BASKETBALL floor, "East" and "West" again met and carried out the same theme. Before the Canada-Romania game the latter presented the Canadians with gift books about their country. When the Romanian star went out near the end, the entire Canadian team, which won the game, applauded him and warmly shook his hand.

So it went. Nobody asked each other what their politics were, nor did they allow the fact that they lived under different economic set-ups to become a bar to friendship. This was co-existence in life. Seventy thousand sports fans in the Olympic Stadium cheered wildly for Czechoslovakia's great



Flag-raising ceremonies (above) opened Games in Finland.



A couple of winners were Walt Davis (right) and Lt. Ken Wiesner shown holding their Olympic medals after placing first and second in the high jump.

'I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors'

When Bob Richards of the U.S. finally won the Olympic pole vault, the first man to congratulate him was Peter Denisenko of the USSR, who hugged him warmly. Denisenko was one of the four vaulters who broke the world mark. Said Richards later:

"The Olympics has helped the cause of friendship. This is the greatest thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors here do."

BARE FBI REPORT SHOWING STOOLIE FAKED TESTIMONY

(Continued from Page 3)

plied. He was trying to avoid a direct answer.

McTernan repeated the question. Matusow pleaded he did not know what was in the report. He asked to see it. The lawyer handed it to him and asked:

"Now, in that report to the FBI on the train conversation with Winston you didn't say Winston said they (the youth) should go out there to form a nucleus so in case of imperialist war they could slow down production and in some cases call strikes?"

The informer looked at his report. He finally admitted: "No, I didn't say that."

McTernan pointed out further Emil Zatopek as he mounted the victory rostrum after his 10,000 meter victory, for the three Soviet women who swept the discus, for the three American men who swept the shot put.

At the Helsinki suburb of Jolles the World Federation of Demo-

cratic Youth in a tent city welcomes 6,000 campers from 20 countries with music, dancing, singing and good fellowship.

The insanity of atom bomb propaganda seems a distant nightmare as the youth of the world meet in person.

that in the secret report the witness claimed the conversation with Winston took place in 1949. On the witness stand here, however, Matusow said it took place in 1948.

"That was your complete report to the FBI?" McTernan asked the witness.

"Yes, that's the document," Matusow replied.

Win 7-Week Strike At Amer. Safety Razor

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS on strike, 1,200 workers of the American Safety Razor Corp. of Brooklyn, won a 10-cent-an-hour package and a complete union shop. The strike, one of the hardest-fought of the current labor struggles in the city, attracted wide labor support with many unions, contributing food, money and pickets. This support came from progressive-led as well as CIO unions led by conservatives.

The workers are members of Local 475, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

THE TERMS include a four-cent raise across the board retroactive to May 1; a third week vacation for workers with 15 years service and the UE's group insurance and welfare plan which cover life, surgical, medical, hospitalization and liability insurance for the entire family of the worker paid for entirely by the company.

Formerly the workers paid half (58 cents to \$1.22 a week) for a less adequate plan which had to cost extra to cover his entire family.

ALONG WITH the full union shop the union also knocked out the company's so-called "management prerogatives" clause which the company used to fire workers and dodge the handling of grievances through the stewards machinery.

The contract was enthusiastically approved by a meeting of strikers Wednesday night. Maintenance crews began to return to work on the following day to prepare the plant for resumption of operations.

Olympics

(Continued from Page 3.)

icans qualified for Saturday's finals.

Mathias, winner of the gruelling decathlon four years ago at the age of 17, led teammates Milt Campbell, 18-year-old Negro high school star of Plainfield, N.J., and Floyd Simmons of LA in the first day of the all round competition.

In other finals, Lars Hall of Sweden won the pentathlon, with Hungary winning the team championship followed by Sweden. The U.S. and Soviet Union were fourth and fifth respectively.

In other basketball games, before a capacity crowd, the Soviet Union's powerful team, champions of Europe, routed Bulgaria 74-46 with an impressive display of speed and fast-breaking drive. However, they are not nearly as over-all tall as the Americans. Uruguay nipped Czechoslovakia in overtime 53-51. Mexico eliminated host Finland 66-48. France ran away from Egypt 92-64. Argentina beat the Philippines 85-59, and Brazil upset Canada 57-55.

In water polo, Hungary's favored team trounced Mexico 13-4. Egypt routed Portugal 10-0. Germany beat Romania 8-4 and Belgium nipped South Africa 6-5. On the soccer field Hungary's strong combine continued to look like the only team with a chance to

Elder Citizens Hardest Bit by Arms Program

FORTY PERCENT of all Americans receiving old age social security benefits are forced to live on \$50 or less a month, a government survey disclosed last week. The 4,500,000 persons receiving old age and survivors insurance payments were revealed to be among the most severe casualties of the armaments budget which has axed appropriations for national welfare in order to spur war preparations. On top of that the military economy has caused a spiralling inflation which has added still greater hardships on older persons.

The survey, released by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, brought out that two-thirds of those getting old-age insurance payments had little or no income other than that they received from social security. Only one-eighth had independent incomes amounting to more than \$50 a month.

But even with independent income added to social security payments, only about 40 percent had as much as \$50 a month.

A TYPICAL old age insurance recipient was described as a seventy-year-old man who lived "third floor back" and had less than \$200 in his savings account because of the "relentless" advance of living costs.

Some beneficiaries were in the upper income brackets, however. One percent were found to have assets of \$50,000 or more. Only two persons had more than \$1,000,000 and were drawing insurance payments.

Up until recently insurance recipients were not permitted to earn more than \$50 a month and still received payments. Under a law recently signed by President Truman they can now earn up to \$75 a month.

Ewing's report pointed out, however, that the majority of beneficiaries are disabled or too old to work.

beat Yugoslavia, beating Turkey 7-1.

The first weightlifting final was in the bantamweight class, and was won with a new Olympic mark by Udodov of the USSR with 693 pounds. The U.S. did not place in this event.

More potential Soviet scoring came into focus as the wrestlers of the USSR won 8 out of 8 preliminary matches in Greco-Roman wrestling, a stunning sweep. Defending champs, Sweden, were beaten twice.

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